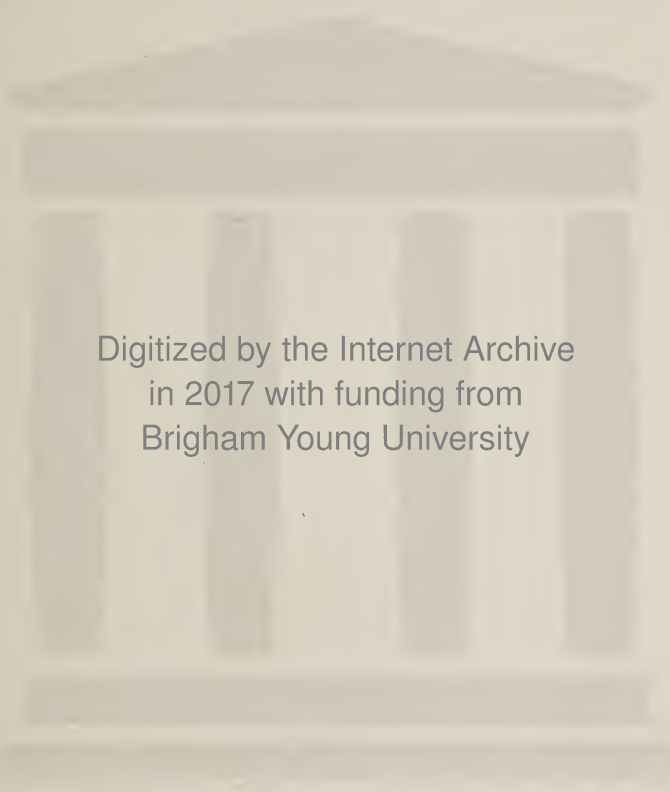


Our Part *in the* Great War

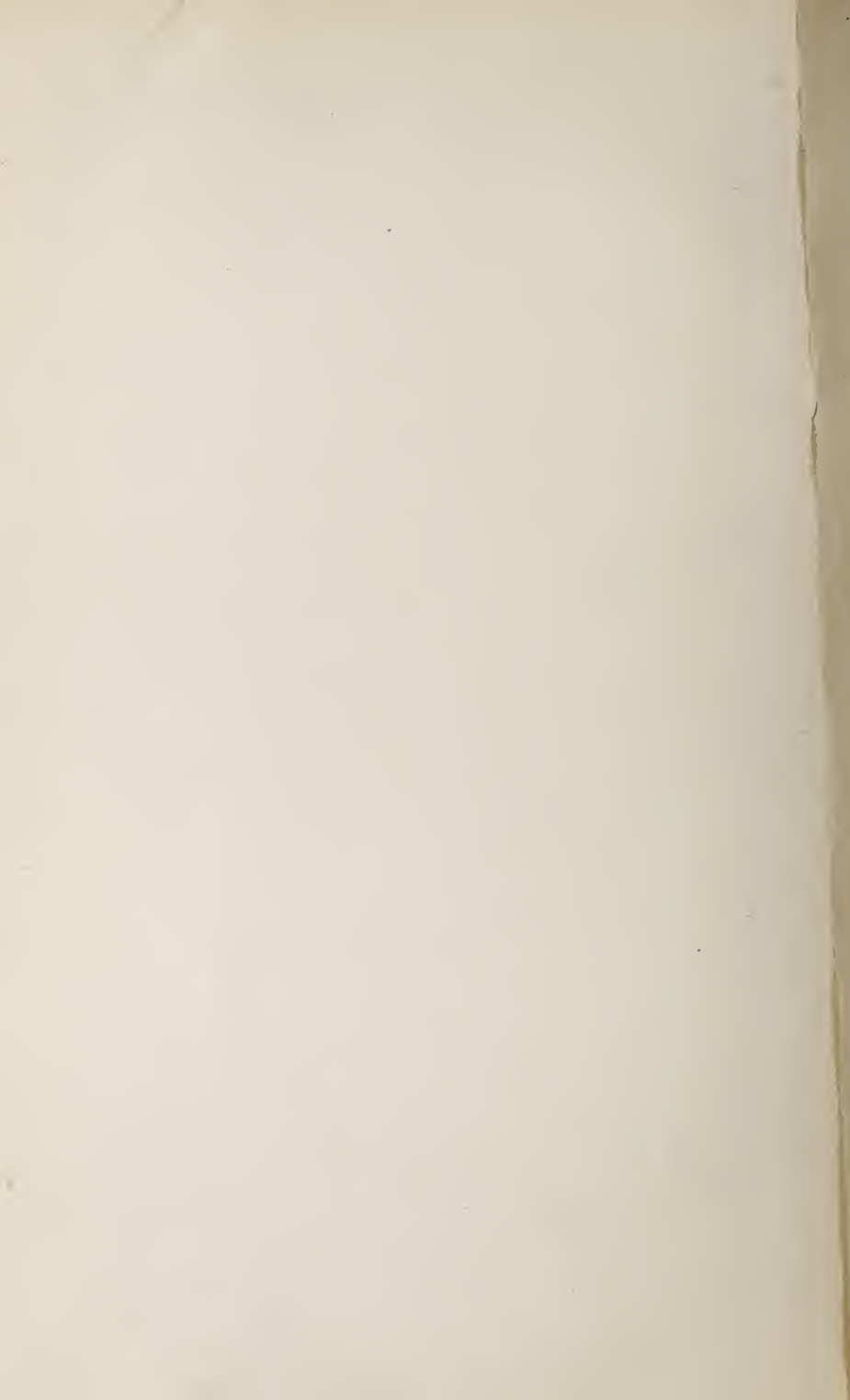


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Our Part in the Great War

An Historical Record

The War Work of the Horton Community
and a record of the activities of our
Soldiers, Sailors and Marines
1917-1918-1919

Compiled by
Charles H. Browne and J. W. McManigal

Published by
The Headlight-Commercial
Horton, Kans., 1919

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Dedicated to the Memory
of the
Men from the Horton Community
who cheerfully and willingly
Made the Great Sacrifice

Foreword.

No words can express the appreciation and gratitude felt by the nation for the courage, the sacrifice and the devotion displayed by those who took part on land and sea in the defense of our beloved country. A peaceful and peace-loving nation, against its will, was forced into war. Our non-military nation took its defenders from the quiet walks of life and made of them mighty armies never excelled and probably never equalled in the history of the world. Our entire country was put to a test and tried in the furnace of the most stupendous war the world has ever known, and the result was—Victory!

Not only on the field of battle were our people put to the test. In the training camps, on the sea, in the shop or field, at the Red Cross rooms, in the office and in the home America labored that we might continue to live as a free people.

To make a record of the work done in the Horton Community—that it may be handed down to future generations—has been the aim of the publishers. Possibly some form of war work has been overlooked, or some soldier or sailor's name has been omitted from the list of those who served. Should this have occurred, it is much to be regretted, for the publishers have spent months getting all the various data together from every possible source and compiling it. It is unfortunate that there were no complete records available for this purpose.

Because of the possible omission of names of soldiers or sailors, blank space is left in the pages throughout the book, so that any such omissions found may be written in by the persons interested.

The publishers herewith wish to thank all those who assisted in compiling the facts herein contained, without which assistance it would have been impossible to issue the book for many months to come, and they further ask the indulgence of the general public for such errors as may appear in the text. These should be corrected with pen and ink by those who have the facts, so that this volume may become a permanent historical record of "Our Part in the Great War."—The Publishers.

Our Honored Dead

"If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields."



ARTHUR NORTON WEIR

Corporal, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Ampfersbach, Alsace

August 23, 1918

Corporal Arthur N. Weir.

The first Horton man to fall on the field of battle was Arthur N. Weir. The news of the death was brought back by Sergeant Harold Dale, of Holton, a member of his company, who attended his funeral in the Vosges Mountains.

Corporal Weir was killed on August 23, 1918, when with 16 men of his company he was detailed to go into No Man's Land, the only place where wood for fuel could be found. This was in the Vosges Mountains, Southern Alsace, near Gerardmer. While the patrol was at work gathering wood an enemy machine gun opened fire, killing two men and wounding two others in the party. Earl P. Busser, of Horton, was one of those wounded. A bullet struck Corporal Weir in the head, and he died instantly. He was the first man from this community to fall in action, and the Horton post of the American Legion has been named "Arthur N. Weir Post" to perpetuate his memory.

Arthur Weir came to Horton with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Weir, at the age of three years, from Mount Pleasant, Iowa, his birthplace. He attended the Horton schools, grew up in Horton, and was one of the original members of Company B. He served on the Mexican border in 1916. He leaves in Horton besides his parents, three brothers—Carl, John and Lawrence, and one sister, Esther.

Corporal Weir was buried in Stoswhir Cemetery No. 2, near Ampfersbach, Alsace, and the services were attended by his comrades. Chaplain Wark, of the 137th Infantry, conducted the services. He is the first of Horton's hero dead.



DWIGHT HERMAN HAWLEY

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Montrebeau Woods, France

About September 28, 1918

Private Dwight H. Hawley.

Dwight H. Hawley was killed in the Argonne Forest by shell fire on September 28, 1918, but was reported by the War Department as wounded, so his parents still held out hopes for him until the latter part of March, 1919, when his comrades in letters reported that his grave had been located near where he fell on September 28.

Private Hawley was only 18 years of age when he enlisted in Co. B at Horton on April 16, 1917. His last letter received by his parents was written on September 8, just before his company started out for the St. Mihiel battle. None of his comrades saw him fall, and while some hopes were held that he might be located in a hospital in France, the news of the death was not entirely unexpected. He was 20 years of age when he made the supreme sacrifice.

This heroic soldier was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hawley, of Horton. He was born at Rose Hill, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1899, and came to Horton with his parents when three years of age. At the age of 10 he joined the Christian church at Horton. Besides his parents, he leaves two sisters—Mrs. Sanford Johnson and Miss Vera Hawley, and one brother, Cloyd, all of Horton. He is buried in the edge of Montrebeau Woods, near Apremont, France.



HENRY JOHN MILLER

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry
Died of Wounds, Charpentry, France
September 29, 1918.

Private Henry J. Miller.

Private Miller enlisted in Company B to go to the border in 1916, and served with that organization on the Mexican border. He was a very popular soldier in the company and was a well liked young fellow around Horton, where he had lived for the past 13 years. He was a promising young man in every way and a good soldier, one who did his duty well. On the 27th of September, 1918, in the Argonne offensive, south of Charpentry, France, he was severely wounded and died on September 29. He is buried at the Commune of Bouzeaux, Meuse, France.

Henry Miller was born at Woodland Park, Colorado, on November 16, 1898, and was less than 20 years of age at the time he fell on the field of honor, although he had served on the border two years previous. Besides his mother, Mrs. Ella Lang, of Horton, he leaves two sisters, one brother and one half-brother.



WILLIAM HENRY MURPHY.

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Montrebeau Woods, France

September 28, 1918.

Private William H. Murphy.

William H. Murphy enlisted in Co. B in May, 1917, when the company was being recruited to full war strength. He served as an automatic rifleman with B company in the trench warfare without being injured, but on September 28, 1918, he was commanding his squad, the corporal having been killed the day previous, when a shell struck at the head of the column he was leading and killed him instantly. Privates Andrew Lindsay, of Larkinsburg, and Gus J. Filmore, of St. Louis, members of his squad, were with him at the time and saw him die. The death occurred in the Montrebeau Woods, near Baulny, in the Argonne battle. He is buried near Montrebeau Woods in a group of 27 graves about one-half mile north of Baulny.

Private Murphy was a splendid young man and a good soldier. He died a heroic death at the head of the group of men he was leading, during the hardest part of the fighting at the Hindenburg Line, against the picked troops of the German army. The first news of his death was received by his mother when Private Harold Lewis, of Horton, a comrade, returned home wounded with the news of his death. Later, word was received from the War Department advising that he was missing in action, and on February 9, 1919, official notice of his death was received from the Adjutant General of the Army.

Private Murphy was born at Gentry, Mo., on September 27, 1898. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Clarence Huckins, father, R. C. Murphy and one brother, Clifford Murphy.



WILLIAM BRYAN NOEL

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Baulny, France

September 28, 1918

Private William B. Noel.

Private Noel was one of the fine young men who volunteered to give his all to his country. He made the supreme sacrifice in the Argonne battle on September 28, 1918. He was born at Dearborn, Mo., on October 12, 1898, being less than 20 years old when he met his death. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Noel, still live there, but a great part of his life was spent around Horton, where his parents lived for a time, and with his sister, Mrs. Jasper Edde, northwest of Horton.

William enlisted in Company B on May 30, 1917, and was only a little more than 18 years of age at the time. He fought bravely in the Battle of the Argonne, and on September 28 was struck by a piece of shell which caused his death. He is buried near where he fell, on the high ground north of Baulny, France, near Montrebeau Woods, where his company had some of its hardest fighting. His grave is No. 12 in a group of 26.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Noel, of Dearborn, Mo., and sister, Mrs. Jasper Edde, of Horton, Private Noel leaves four other sisters and five brothers.



JOHN HARRY SCHWAUB
Private, Company B, 137th Infantry
Killed in Action, Baulny, France
September 28, 1918

Private John H. Schwaub.

Private Schwaub was born in Missouri on February 22, 1889, and came to Horton when he was 19 years old. He had lived in Horton about eight years when he enlisted in Company B, shortly after the United States entered the war. He had no immediate relatives here, although a brother, Ralph C. Schwaub, who was engaged in construction work, occasionally visited Iliawatha. Schwaub lived with Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Manu while in Horton, and although not related to them, was considered as a son. Private Schwaub was loyal to his country and enlisted in Company B as soon as it became apparent that his services were needed.

On September 28, 1918, in the severe fighting of the Argonne, he was struck by an enemy bullet and killed. Several of his comrades from Company B were with him when he died. He is buried near where he fell, north of Baulny, France, in a group of eight graves, just east of a farm road.



CHARLIE SPEER (PIP-KO-KUK)

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Died of Wounds, Montrebean Woods, France

October 6, 1918.

Private Charlie Spear (Pip-ko-kuk).

Private Spear was one of the eight Kickapoo Indians from the reservation west of Horton who volunteered their services to the government shortly after the outbreak of the war by enlisting in Company B. It is a credit to his race—the pure Americans—that he made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France.

He was born on the Kickapoo reservation. Both his parents are dead and are buried on the reservation. Spear, whose Indian name is Pip-ko-kuk, was educated at the Kickapoo mission and later attended the government school at Genoa, Neb. He was 27 years of age when he died, on October 6, 1918, from wounds received a week previous in Montrebeau Woods, in the Argonne. He leaves two half-brothers—Jim Spear and Dennis Spear, a half-sister—Madeline Spear, and a sister, Mrs. Josie Masquat.



ALOYSIUS LEO BICHLMEIER
Private, 385th Field Hospital
Died of Disease, Camp Cody, N. M.,
October 16, 1918.

Private Aloysius L. Bichlmeier.

Aloysius Leo Bichlmeier was a young farmer who had spent eight years near Horton—on the Schecher farm, near Willis, on the Berney farm east of Horton, and on the Barrand place, one and a half miles east of town. He was a member of the 385th Field Hospital, 322nd Sanitary Train, and was stationed at Camp Funston, where he was in training. About October 1st he left with his organization, presumably for overseas duty, but on reaching Camp Cody, New Mexico, the organization was quarantined with influenza. On October 16, 1918, he died of influenza and pneumonia, after an illness of about two weeks.

Private Bichlmeier was a promising young man and a patriotic soldier, who gave his life in the service of his country. The body was brought to Horton and burial made in the Catholic cemetery. Owing to the influenza epidemic raging at the time, public funeral services could not be held, and only near relatives and friends were present at the simple service held at the home of his mother and sister, east of Horton.

Besides his mother, Mrs. Anna Bichlmeier, and sister, Mrs. Cecelia Weinandt, who live a mile and a half east of Horton, he leaves five brothers and six sisters.



EARL HENRY STOUT
Corporal, Company E, 139th Infantry
Killed in Action, Baulny, France,
September 28, 1918.

Corporal Earl H. Stout.

Corporal Earl H. Stout, a member of Company E, 139th Infantry, was killed in action along the main road between Cheppy and Baulny, France, during the severe fighting of September 28, 1918. He had lived in and around Horton for about two years previous to his enlistment in Company E, at Leavenworth, and made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Riley Hubbs, north of Horton. He was only about 20 years of age when he gave his life to his country, and now lies buried near Baulny, where he made the supreme sacrifice.

Corporal Stout was a fine young man who went to his death unflinchingly. Charles H. Browne was his captain at Camp Doniphan and in France and says he was one of the best soldiers in the company. His mother, Mrs. Tom Deering, lives at Netawaka, and a brother, Albert Stout, who formerly lived in Horton, now lives at Caldwell, Kans.



RALPH BLONDIN KYLE

Corporal, Battery C, 129th F. A.

Killed in Action, Charpentry, France

September 29, 1918.

Corporal Ralph B. Kyle.

Corporal Ralph Kyle was a Horton boy who left here a few years ago for Kansas City, where he was working in a printing office when war was declared. He enlisted in Battery C, 129th Field Artillery, at Kansas City.

In a letter to Z. T. Kyle, his father, Captain T. Marks, commanding the battery with which Ralph served, wrote: "Ralph died in the battle of the Argonne Forest—'The Post of Honor.' The battery was in action near Charpentry on the 29th of September. The Germans were counter-attacking, and a shell burst behind the first section gun. I saw Ralph stagger; I picked him up and carried him to the rear of the battery. He was badly wounded and unable to speak. He died as he was being carried back to the dressing station. I saw him buried near the small orchard where our guns were, in the ruins of Charpentry.

"I chose him for a gunner, a most important position, on account of his intelligence. He was always alert and willing. When I think of his heroism, his patience under hardship, his unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. He has left an everlasting impression on the officers and men of the battery. They extend their deep sympathy in the death of such a fine soldier. He died on the field of honor, a glorious death."

Ralph was born in Brown county, Ohio, June 9, 1898. His mother died when he was only two years of age. His grandfather was a veteran of the Civil war. His father, Z. T. Kyle, who went to Kansas City, Mo., when he left Horton several years ago, now lives at Springfield, Ohio.



WALTER WARREN BENSON
Sergeant, Company K, 363rd Infantry
Killed in Action, Kleine, Belgium
October 19, 1918

Sergeant Walter W. Benson.

Walter Benson, or "Skeet" as he was fondly called around Horton, was a bright, good-natured, promising young man, and the news of his death came as a shock, not only to the people of Horton, but all over Northeast Kansas, where he was widely known, having pitched for the Horton ball team for a number of years.

Sergeant Benson lived in Horton and worked as a printer at The Headlight-Commercial office until December 16, 1916, when with his mother and sister he went to French Lick Springs, Ind., and went to work in a printing plant there. He enlisted shortly after the United States declared war on Germany, and was soon promoted to sergeant. In the summer of 1918 he visited Horton while on furlough, and was anxious to go to France. He left soon after with Company K, 362nd Infantry, 90th Division, and fought with the British in the advance toward Ghent. In an attack, while leading his platoon, he was struck by an enemy bullet and died on the field near Kleine, Belgium. He is buried there in the American cemetery of Anseghen. He gave everything for his country—service, devotion, life.

Walter Benson was born in Parsons, Kans., March 25, 1892, and was brought up as a youngster in Horton. Besides his many friends he leaves his mother, Mrs. T. N. Cornwell, of Wetmore; a sister, Edris, who lives with her mother; and a brother, Herbert H. Benson, of Horton.



TRUMAN JAY ROLOSON

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Montrebeau Woods, France,

September 28, 1918.

Private Truman J. Roloson.

Private Roloson enlisted in Company B at Horton shortly after the United States entered the war and served with the company at Camp Doniphan and in France until he met his death in the historic Montrebeau Woods, at the right of the Argonne Forest, on September 28, 1918. He was one of the first American soldiers to reach this wood, while the Germans still held it. He met his death bravely on the field of honor. None of his comrades were with him when he fell, and at first he was reported missing, until a comrade from Holton was found who had seen him dead in Montrebeau Woods on the morning of September 28.

Truman Jay Roloson was born near Weatherly, Mo., July 22, 1899. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Minnie Teetor, and a brother, Freeman N. Roloson, who live at St. Joseph, Mo. Both of his grandfathers, Newton Roloson, of Maysville, Mo., and Daniel R. Blair, of Blooming Rose, Mo., were soldiers in the Civil War.



PAUL ROBERT McALLISTER
Sergeant, Company C, 22nd Infantry
Drowned, Potomac River
December 6, 1918.

Sergeant Paul R. McAllister.

Sergeant McAllister lost his life in the services of the government, although not on the battlefield, on December 6, 1918. He was stationed at Washington, D. C., and his duties were to take alien enemies from Washington to internment camps farther west. On December 6 he started out with a prisoner, and nothing was heard from him until two months later, when his body was found in the Potomac river. It was naturally supposed that he had met his death at the hands of alien enemies.

Sergeant McAllister enlisted in the regular army on April 14, 1915, shortly after moving from Holton to Horton. He was assigned to Company C, 22nd Infantry. He was only 19 years of age when he met his death, having been born on April 24, 1899. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Belle McAllister, of Horton; two brothers—David, age 17, and Harold, age 15; and two sisters—Hazel and Mildred, all of Horton.



FAY GUY

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Killed in Action, Montrebeau Woods, France

September 28, 1918.

Private Fay Guy.

Private Fay Guy, of Muscotah, was killed in action in Montrebeau Woods, near Baulny, France, on September 28, 1918. He was a runner in Company B, 137th Infantry, and was killed while performing highly important duties in carrying messages on the front line during a severe shelling by the enemy.

Private Guy enlisted in Company B when the company was being recruited at Horton for war. He was born in Sparks, Kans., on August 3, 1898, and had lived with his parents in Muscotah for seven years. He was a pleasant, agreeable young man and his comrades say he stood the hardships of the campaign in France without complaint, and gave his life freely to his country. He was only 20 years of age at the time of his death. He will always be remembered as a brave soldier.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Guy, he leaves a brother, Harold, and a baby sister, Fern, all of Muscotah. Two other brothers are deceased. He is buried in Montrebeau Woods, France, in a group of seven graves.



JESSE CRAWFORD GORDON

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Died of Disease, Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma,

February 18, 1918.

Private Jesse C. Gordon.

Private Jesse C. Gordon, of Company B, 137th Infantry, died of pneumonia at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, on February 18, 1918, at the age of 22 years. This young soldier was another Muscotah boy who enlisted in Company B at Horton when a call for recruits was made. He trained with the company at Horton and at Camp Doniphan, but in February was taken sick and removed to the the base hospital at Fort Sill, where he died on February 18.

Private Gordon had lived with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hall, of Muscotah, since he was four years of age. He was born in Yellow Bushey county, Miss., and has one half-brother, Eddie Gordon, and a half-sister, Nettie Gordon, living there now.

His funeral was held at the Congregational church at Muscotah, with full military honors. The church and casket were decorated with flags, and following the funeral services, the impressive last army bugle call, "taps," was sounded. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, with whom he made his home since childhood, still reside at Muscotah.



FRANKLIN ODLE BRUN

**Private, Headquarters Company, 137th Infantry
Died of Disease, Aboard Ship, Liverpool, England,
May 7, 1918.**

Private Franklin O. Brun.

Private Brun, of Muscotah, enlisted in Company B, 137th Infantry, on August, 1917, the day before the company was mobilized at Horton. A brother, Kilby, had previously enlisted. On the arrival at Camp Doniphan of the company both brothers were transferred to the Stokes Mortar platoon of the Headquarters company of their regiment.

Franklin Brun died very suddenly at sea, on May 7, 1918, just as the ship he was on was about to land at Liverpool. He had been on deck and appeared to be in good health, but suddenly was stricken and died almost instantly. He was born in Muscotah, Kans., on March 25, 1892, and had lived there all his life. He was buried with military honors by the English Vicar board at the Kirkdale cemetery, in the north end of Liverpool, England. He was a good soldier in every way and he gave his life to his country—no higher tribute can be paid any man.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brun, of Muscotah, he is survived by his brother and comrade, Private Kilby Brun; one sister, Lillian, and one brother, William, all of Muscotah.



GEORGE WASHINGTON GIBSON

Sergeant, Company B, 127th Infantry

Killed in Action, Montrebeau Woods, France.

September 28, 1918

Sergeant George W. Gibson.

Sergeant Gibson lived with his parents on a farm near Arrington, and when Company B of Horton was being recruited to war strength, he came to Horton and enlisted, and soon rose in rank to sergeant. He commanded his platoon in the trenches, and also in the Argonne Forest battle, where he met his death. Sergeant Gibson was born at his parents' home near Arrington on September 2, 1895. On September 28, 1918, while gallantly leading his platoon against a nest of enemy machine-guns in the Montrebeau Woods, near Baulny, France, he was struck by one of the bullets and bravely died at the head of the body of men he commanded. His officers say he was an ideal soldier.

Sergeant Gibson leaves, besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gibson, five brothers—Frank, Dr. S. C., Charles R., Henry L., John L., and William E. Two of his brothers—Harry and John, were also in the army. He also leaves two sisters—Mrs. W. T. Anderson, of Muskogee, Okla., Mrs. T. K. Irwin, of Dallas, Tex., and Ruth M., who teaches in the Horton High school.

He is buried at Chaudron Farm, close to the Appremont-Epinonville road, near Baulny, France.



JOE RAYMOND SPEER

Sergeant, Company I, 353rd Infantry

Killed in Action, Bantheville Woods, France,

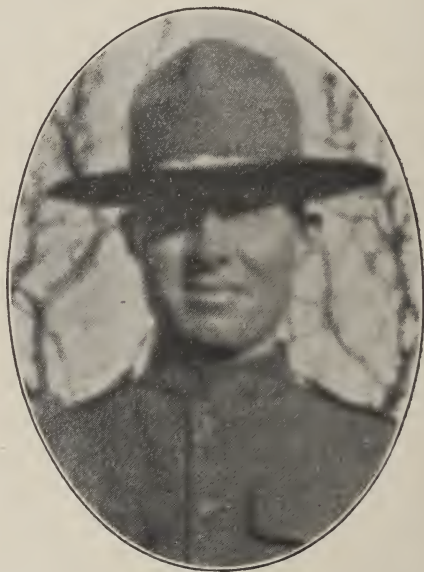
November 1, 1918

Sergeant Joe R. Speer.

Sergeant Speer, of Muscotah, was a member of Company I, 353rd "All Kansas" Infantry, and trained with that company at Camp Funston. He took part in the fighting of the 89th Division in the battle of St. Mihiel and in the trench sectors. On November 1, 1918, in the severe fighting in the Bantheville Woods, near the river Meuse, while commanding his platoon on the front line, he was struck by an enemy machine gun bullet. He fell, mortally wounded, but even then motioned his men to go on with the attack, and shouted words of encouragement. He died later the same day, and is buried in the American cemetery at Cheppy-sur-Meuse, France. He was considered one of the ablest non-commissioned officers in his company, and he proved himself a man in every way.

Sergeant Speer was born on the Speer homestead, near Stony Point, on April 28, 1895, and lived around Muscotah all his life, where he had a warm place in the hearts of everyone who knew him. He graduated from the Muscotah high school in 1915, and taught at the Prospect Hill school for one year. While on his Christmas furlough in 1917, he was married to one of Muscotah's finest young women, Miss Ruth Bushey, on December 23.

This young soldier belonged to the Masonic lodge and the M. W. A., and was a member of the Muscotah Methodist church. Besides his young widow, he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Speer, of Muscotah; one sister, Mrs. Fred Draper, of Atchison, and two brothers, Albert and Stephen, of Muscotah.



ALSON LEON VILES

Private, Company L, 140th Infantry

Died of Wounds, Treves, Germany,

October 25, 1918

Private Alson L. Viles.

Private Alson Viles, of Muscotah, died in a German hospital at Treves, Germany, as a prisoner of war—the result of serious wounds and gas poisoning received in the attack on Montrebeau Woods by Company L, 140th Infantry, of which he was a member. He was born at the Viles home, south of Muscotah, on January 7, 1890. In 1917, when his brother, Herman Sidney, was called for service, he went to Topeka and secured permission from the adjutant general to be allowed to go in the place of his younger brother. On September 28, 1918, he was severely wounded, and after lying helpless on the battlefield for several days, was captured by the enemy and taken to the Royal Prussian Hospital No. 4, at Treves, Germany, where, according to records received by his parents through the Red Cross of Geneva, Switzerland, he died on October 25. He is buried at Friedhof, Trier.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Viles, he leaves his brother, Herman Sidney, who had been drafted, and in whose place he volunteered to fight—three sisters, Eva L. and Mabel E. at home, and Mrs. Clyde Whittier, of Amarillo, Texas. Mrs. G. W. Carptenter and Mrs. A. R. Massey, of Horton, are his aunts. His mother received a post card written at his dictation by a comrade in the German hospital, two weeks previous to his death, in which he stated that he was getting along well, and asked his mother not to worry about him.



ELMER MARTIN LARSON

Seaman, U. S. S. "Delaware"

Died of Disease, Hampton Roads, Virginia,

October 8, 1918.

Seaman Elmer M. Larson.

Elmer M. Larson enlisted in the navy on July 5, 1918, and after training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was assigned to the U. S. S. "Delaware." He was taken sick with the influenza during the epidemic, and it was followed with pneumonia, which resulted in his death. He died aboard the U. S. hospital ship "Solace" in Hampton Roads on October 8, 1918.

Elmer Martin Larson was born on a farm near Effingham on October 26, 1896, and had lived with his parents around Everest for 17 years. He resided with his parents four miles south of Everest when he enlisted in the navy. He was a member of the Mount Zion Lutheran church and the body was brought home and burial made in the Mount Zion cemetery, north of Everest. Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Larson, he leaves three brothers—Lars G., Gustave T. and Fred J., besides many friends in this community.



GUY CURTIS HEDRICK

Private, Infantry, 10th Division

Died of Disease, Fort Riley, Kansas,

January 5, 1919.

Private Guy C. Hedrick.

Private Hedrick was born near Linn Creek, Mo., on December 12, 1896, and spent his early boyhood days in Missouri. He came to Kansas in 1915, and entered the service from Robinson, where he lived with his parents, but he had worked around Everest for several years and had many friends there.

He left for Camp Funston on September 6, 1918, and was assigned to the 10th Division, in the Infantry. He had the reputation of being a faithful and willing soldier. While doing guard duty he was taken sick with pneumonia, and was sent to the base hospital at Fort Riley, where he died Sunday morning, January 5, 1919. The funeral was held at Everest on Wednesday, January 8, and a company of home guards from Robinson did military honors at the funeral, and the casket was draped with the American flag.

Private Hedrick leaves his mother, Mrs. Meda Hedrick, of Robinson; four sisters: Mrs. Hattie Blankenship; Miss Dorie, Miss Edna and Miss Dorothy Hedrick, and two brothers, Elmer and Arlie.



JOHN PETERSON

Private, Company F, 351st Infantry
Died of Disease, Gondrecourt, France,
October 4, 1918.

Private John Peterson.

Private John Peterson, of Everest, died in France on October 4, 1918, at the age of 23 years and five days. He was a member of Company F, 351st Infantry, of the 88th Division, and trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Little is known of the circumstances concerning his death except that he died of disease in a military hospital near Gondrecourt, France, on October 4, 1918, and is buried in an American cemetery near that place.

Private Peterson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson, live five miles south of Everest, and a brother, Torkel Peterson, lives just north of Everest. There are two other brothers, Pete and Ole, and four sisters: Mrs. Pete Abrahamson, who lives in Canada; Mrs. Bailey, of Western Kansas; Mrs. Ole Everson, of Horton, and Miss Anna Peterson, at home.



LYMAN TAPSEE (OP-TUCK TAP-SEE)

Private, Company B, 137th Infantry

Died from Gas Poisoning. Commercy, France,

February 2, 1919.

Private Lyman Tapsee (Op-tuck Tap-see).

Lyman Tapsee was one of the Pottawatomie Indians who enlisted in Company B, of Horton, on the United States' entry into the Great War. Private Tapsee was severely gassed near Verdun on October 29, 1918, and died at Base Hospital No. 91 at Commercy, France, on February 2, 1919, from bronchial-pneumonia—the result of the inhalation of enemy poisonous gas. He is buried at Commercy.

While known as Lyman Tapsee, his Indian name was Op-tuck Tap-see. He was born on the Pottawatomie reservation near Mayetta in 1900, and was only 19 years of age at the time of his death. His father, Tap-see, and mother, Meek-tah, are both deceased. They lived on the Pottawatomie reservation. His only living near relative is a sister, Wah-sah-quah, known as Clara Tapsee, who also lives on the Pottawatomie reservation.

Cook Clyde P. Burbank.

Clyde Peter Burbank was another Muscotah boy who gave his life to his country. He was a member of Bakery Company 388 in France, and died of disease in France on January 27, 1919. He was born at Fremont, Neb., on September 7, 1895, and came to Muscotah in June, 1913, where he graduated from the High school in May, 1915, working his way through school by clerking in a store and doing farm work.

He was employed by a wholesale hardware company in Atchison when he enlisted at Muscotah on May 25, 1918. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burbank, live at Muscotah, and besides them he leaves two brothers—Leon William Burbank, a fireman in the navy on the U. S. S. "Imperator," and Ivan M. Burbank, who lives with his parents at Muscotah. No suitable picture of this soldier was available.

Private Walter E. Raber.

Private Walter Edward Raber was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Riley Raber, of near Powhattan. When the call for volunteers to fill Company was issued, he was among the first to enlist. He died from wounds received in action, at an American military hospital at Gerardmer, France, on September 16, 1918. The wounds were received several days previous in the Vosges Mountains, Alsace.

Walter Raber was born at Purnell, Missouri, on August 12, 1894, and had lived near Powhattan for two years previous to his enlistment. He has no brothers or sisters. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Raber, still live near Powhattan. He is buried near Gerardmer, France. This soldier's parents recently lost their home and most of their possessions by fire near Powhattan, and all available pictures of him were destroyed in the fire.

Private Charles D. Munson.

Private Munson first enlisted in Company B to go to the Mexican Border in 1916, and on the return to Horton he was discharged. When the United States declared war on Germany he came to Horton and re-enlisted in Company B. He was killed in action in Montrebeau Woods, France, on September 29, 1918, and is buried just south of Montrebeau Woods. Before he died he said to his comrades: "Tell the boys 'Monk' died bravely." His father, Charles D. Munson, lives at Chillicothe, Mo. A photograph of this soldier could not be located.

The Three Officers Who Took Company B
Away to War.



Captain John R. Thompson

First Lieutenant Andrew J. Thompson

Second Lieutenant Guy E. Vining

The Five Years History of Company B.

When the United States entered the war with Germany, there were only a few Horton men in the regular army and navy, but Horton had a National Guard company that most of the Horton men who voluntarily entered the army immediately enlisted in.

In the latter part of February, 1914, members of the Iroquois Club, which had rooms upstairs on South High street, were discussing a former member of the club who had enlisted in the navy. Someone said he would not enlist in the navy because the sailors were compelled to scrub the decks on their knees. Another member claimed they used mops, and the discussion was settled by the Answers man in the Kansas City Star. Naval talk led to military talk, and finally A. J. Thompson stated that the National Guard company at Burlingame, Kansas, was being mustered out, and if Horton men wanted to get the company they could, but it would be necessary to get at it, as Atchison and about 12 other towns also wanted the company. A petition was started and a large number of young fellows signified their willingness to become members.

John R. Thompson, who had seen service in the Spanish-American war, and had commanded a National Guard company in Oklahoma, became interested in the company and took charge of recruiting. On Wednesday, March 25, 1914, John R. Thompson was elected captain, Andrew J. Thompson first lieutenant and Franklin J. Rayfield second lieutenant of the company. On April 1, 1914, Lt. Col. R. Neil Rahn, a National Guard officer, and Colonel Ayer, of the regular army, mustered the three officers and 58 men into the service, and the organization became Company B, First Kansas Infantry.

Following are the names of those who were mustered in on that date: Hiram C. Allen, Theodore C. Belden, Art E. Bokay, Roscoe A. Bolen, Carl D. Boughton, Albert O. Bradshaw, Frank J. Dorei, Louis D. Duff, Clarence W. Flowers, Harold K. Friend, Luzerne A. Harvey, William M. Henderson, Forest J.

Henney, William R. Hicks, Earl E. Hodgson, Elzie C. Hutchinson, Wilmot G. Lambert, Charles C. Lander, George H. Lander, Howell W. Lewis, Harold E. Lorton, Carl L. McConnell, John W. McManigal, Roy M. McLaughlin, Erwin P. McMinds, Guy E. Minor, Alvin D. McMinds, Lora P. Millburn, William R. Green, Johnnie W. Osborne, Marvin Pettet, Uriah Roberts, Charles C. Rethemeyer, Lloyd E. Rethemeyer, John F. Ross, Perry A. Ross, Harry A. Smith, Herman A. Schone, Arthur L. Theiss, Roy E. Terrill, James E. Vanderslice, Reuben E. Woodward, Roy R. Wood, Roland J. Wolfe, Charles F. Wittwer, Arthur Wing, Jesse White, Floyd N. Whitcomb, Harry T. Whiffen, Uridge G. Whiffen, Paul Whiffen, Edwin T. Wheatley, Louis E. Welker, Arthur N. Weir, Charles H. Browne, Robert C. Brownlee, Charles R. Holden and Clarence A. Harris.

It was a very unmilitary looking crowd that assembled at the Armory on April 1. There was no discipline, no non-commissioned officers, and the members had but a faint idea of what was expected of them. But a few weeks later rifles and uniforms were received, the members learned how to drill and the rudiments of military discipline. They were not soldiers, of course. Drilling an hour each week doesn't make soldiers. But they were getting preliminary instruction in military training. People laughed, naturally. The idea of a clerk who sold you groceries, or the youth who delivered your meat every morning, in the uniform of a soldier was funny. Very funny. It was also side-splitting to hear Captain Thompson count "one-two-three-four" as the column of squads marched up and down High street, trying frantically to keep step. The citizen-soldiers were commonly referred to as "tin soldiers," as they went to and from their drill every Tuesday night. It was too much for some of them. Quite a number stopped coming to drill; others left town and some applied for and secured discharges.

But a number of the men who enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, that night, served their four years' enlistment through. They did more—they fought the Hun and helped conquer the world's mightiest army. One of these boys—Corporal Arthur N. Weir—was killed in action on August 23, 1918, in stricken Alsace, and his name will go down in the an-

nals of this community as the first Horton man to give his life for his country in the Great War. Several others were wounded, three were cited for exceptional conduct in action, and one was captured by the Germans.

In April, 1914, when President Huerta, of Mexico, refused to salute the American flag as an apology for the arrest of American sailors at Tampico, it looked like war, but it was not until June 18, 1916, that the National Guard was called into federal service for duty on the Mexican border.

Friday, June 23, 1916, the company left for mobilization camp at Fort Riley. Lieutenant Rayfield had resigned, and 1st Sergeant Albert O. Bradshaw was commissioned second lieutenant in his place. He was left in Horton as recruiting officer, but joined the regiment before it left for the Mexican Border on July 7, 1916.

The regiment arrived at Eagle Pass, Tex., on July 9, and camp was made in a field densely overgrown with mesquite, cactus and other tropical vegetation. The entire camp area had to be cleared and leveled, and the wilderness soon became a beautiful and a spotlessly clean military camp. Following the making of the camp, a systematic program of instruction was started, and practice marches as long as 16 miles engaged in. Company B was called upon several times to do outpost duty on the international bridges over the Rio Grande, and to guard cars of dynamite and gasoline on the railroad track near the river. During its entire tour of duty on the border, Company B was never under fire but once, when a Mexican sentinel on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande fired a few stray shots over the American outpost.

At one time there was a rumor of movement on the part of Mexican troops, and the battalion composed of Companies A, B, C and D were turned out, the order coming at nine p. m. The order was to outpost the roads leading into Eagle Pass from the north, covering the Rio Grande and the principal road, called the Del Rio road. Although many of the officers and men were in the city, and others had gone to bed, in an hour after the order came the battalion was on the march, with full rations and ammunition, and soon was in position to repel any raid on the part of the Mexican bandits.

On August 18 and 19 there was a severe hurricane which completely wrecked the camp and left only one tent standing. But the men cheerfully went to work repairing the damage, and soon had the camp back in shape.

On September 6, on very short notice, the regiment loaded on 135 auto trucks and drove thru to San Antonio, a distance of 165 miles—the first troops to move by trucks in the history of the American army. The company started on September 18, as part of the 12th Provisional Division, on a march from San Antonio to Austin, a distance of 106 miles, the day's march usually being from 10 to 17 miles. On the return trip some days they covered 20 miles, and arrived back in San Antonio on October 2. During all this marching Company B never had a man fall out from exhaustion, although some other companies had scores leave the ranks.

Company B left San Antonio on October 15, and arrived at Fort Riley on October 17, where it went into camp on Pawnee Flats, but as there was snow on the ground and it was very cold for that time of year, the troops were finally moved to the unoccupied barracks at Fort Riley, in order to facilitate the work of mustering out of federal service. This was accomplished on October 30, 1916, and that evening Company B returned to Horton and was met at the station by thousands of their friends and relatives.

On the return from the border, Lieutenant A. O. Bradshaw resigned and Lieutenant Charles H. Browne, who had been with a machine-gun company, was assigned in his place. When war was declared and it became evident that the United States would send troops to France, Captain Thompson appointed Lieutenant Browne recruiting officer, and with a recruiting detail he enlarged the company from 24 men to 150. He was then commissioned captain and assigned to Company H, Third Kansas Infantry, at Abilene. Sergeant Edwin Wheatley was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, and Sergeants Harry Smith and Wesley McManigal were sent to the officers training camp at Fort Riley. Sergeant Guy E. Vining was commissioned a second lieutenant to replace Lieutenant Browne, and Corporal Arthur Theiss appointed first sergeant.

The company mobilized at the Armory on August 5, 1917, and remained in training here until September 29, when it quietly slipped out of town and joined the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan, Okla. The day following its arrival there it was consolidated with Company B, Second Kansas Infantry, and the First and Second Kansas became the 137th Infantry of the 35th Division, Captain John R. Thompson retaining command, while Captain Scott Berridge, of Holton, was assigned to the Depot Brigade.

Sergeants Arthur Theiss and Jesse White and Corporal Homer Henney were commissioned second lieutenants at Camp Doniphan and Lieut. A. J. Thompson and Captain John R. Thompson were discharged before the regiment left for overseas, and Captain Pierson, of St. Louis, took command.

Captain Thompson tells his story of the company in an article following, and Lieutenant Vining, who commanded the company during some of its hardest days in the Battle of the Argonne Forest, records its history overseas.



Captain John R. Thompson.

Commanding Company B, 137th Infantry.

Captain Thompson was appointed corporal, Company M, 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry, June 16, 1898, and served with that organization during the Spanish-American war. He also served as private, corporal and sergeant in the National Guard of Oklahoma and on March 17, 1902, was appointed second lieutenant, First Oklahoma Infantry. Four months later he was promoted to captain. On April 1, 1914, he was commissioned captain, commanding Company B, First Kansas Infantry. He commanded Company B from the time of its organization until January 12, 1918, when he was put in command of the Third Battalion, 137th Infantry, and remained in command until March 22, 1918, when he was put in command of Company L, 137th Infantry, which he commanded until April 9, 1918.

Company B in Training.

By Captain John R. Thompson.

Company B, First Kansas Infantry, was organized in Horton on the first day of April, 1914, with 65 members. About the first experience any of the members of the company had in soldiering was a detail of seven men sent to Fort Leavenworth to assist at the officers' training school, in charge of Corporal McManigal. That same year we attended a 10-days encampment at Fort Riley. This was the first time the company had ever seen any other soldiers besides themselves. In 1915 we had a 10-days camp at Fort Leavenworth. There the company won its first honors—a pennant for having the most sanitary company in the camp.

In June, 1916, with both my lieutenants, I was attending officers school at Fort Leavenworth when the President's call came for the Mexican border service. I wired Wes McManigal, then my first sergeant, on the morning of the 19th of June, and when I arrived home that evening found the company mobilized at the armory. We went into camp and followed the regular routine of drill and camp life until the 23rd of June, when we extrained for Fort Riley. Most of the time at Fort Riley was spent in mustering the company into federal service and equipping it for field duty.

We left Fort Riley for Eagle Pass, Texas, on the 7th day of July, 1916. Here we had several months of intensive field training with outpost guard and international bridge guard occasionally to break the monotony of training. The next move was to San Antonio by motor truck. Not much, if any, training was done at San Antonio, except an overland march by a provisional division, from San Antonio to Austin and return. There the company won its second honors—being the only company in the entire trip which did not have a man fall out on the march, nor have a man report sick during the march. For this, the commanding general designated Company B as

color company in the big review at San Antonio following the maneuver, and the company had the honor of carrying the colors through the streets of San Antonio in this, the largest review ever held in the United States since the McKinley parade at New York, in the fall of 1898.

We were mustered out of Federal service the last day of October, 1916, the smallest company in the state of Kansas, with only 27 members, including officers. Horton being a union town, and the National Guard and the unions being unfriendly, it was impossible to recruit the company up. I wrote to the Adjutant General requesting that the company be disbanded, and while this was in progress, the World War came on. I had no trouble then in getting recruits.

I appointed Lieutenant Charles H. Browne as recruiting officer, with orders to recruit to 100 men. We had 80 in less than a week. We then got orders to recruit to 150, and this was accomplished before the fifth of August, when we were ordered into Federal service. The company was mobilized at the armory, we had from eight to 10 hours drill daily, except Sunday, with an average of 148 men in attendance. This training that the company received in Horton, with the non-commissioned officers made from men who had had border service, put the organization in far better shape than nine-tenths of the companies that arrived at Camp Doniphan on the first day of October, 1917.

There Company B, of the Second Kansas Infantry, was merged with Company B, First Kansas, forming Company B of the 137th Infantry. I, being senior commissioned to the captain of the Second Kansas company, held command. From this organization, to the 12th day of January, 1918, we had the regular intensive training given to all troops for overseas service. Through all this grilling and hardships there was not a man from Company B absent without leave or in the guardhouse.

I left the company on the 12th day of January, 1918, and was put in command of the Third Battalion of the 137th Infantry, and the rest of the history of Company B will have to be taken up by Lieutenant Vining, as he was the only man who was with it from the time of its organization, when he enlisted

as a private, until he returned from France as first lieutenant in command of the company.

Through all my training with the company I never saw a set of men more cheerful and willing to learn and do as they were told. They were complimented a great many times on their work in the field maneuvers. Our division commander, General William M. Wright, at one time told me it was the best company in the division.



First Lieutenant Guy E. Vining.

Company B, 137th Infantry.

Lieutenant Vining enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, as private, on March 28, 1914. He was soon promoted to corporal and later to sergeant. On June 26, 1917, just before the regiment was mobilized for the war with Germany, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and shortly after arriving at Camp Doniphan was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He served with Company B from its organization until it was finally disbanded on its return from overseas, and commanded the company in the fighting in France, and on the return trip. He was wounded in action in the Argonne battle.

Company B Overseas.

By Lieutenant Guy E. Vining.

Relatives and friends of Company B, I am going to ask you to sling your packs, shoulder your rifles, slip a two-pound can of corned beef under your arm and accompany me, for I wish to take you on a trip. A trip to, through and back from the World War. You are making the trip with Company B, whose members are your own boys. I am going to try to make it so realistic, so full of the thrills and joys and heartaches and suffering which those boys of yours experienced, that you will be breathless when you are home again. If, when you have returned from this little excursion, you have any thanks to offer, kindly bestow them upon Major Browne and Lieutenant McManigal, as they have made the trip possible for you. As Captain Thompson has taken you through the training period at Camp Doniphan, I will take it up from there.

At about 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 13th of April, 1918, (note the date), and in a pouring rain, Company B's train pulls out from the Camp Doniphan entraining point. The men's last glimpse of the old camp causes a lump to rise in every throat. For—standing on the platform, with big tears working their way slowly down his tanned cheeks—is Captain Thompson, their old friend and advisor who has piloted them, skillfully and successfully, through the primary stages of the fighting game. Fate has decreed that he is not to accompany them on their mission, which he has worked so hard to fit them for.

Several miles are traveled in silence, as no one feels that he can trust his voice. Many are the thoughts that race thru their minds during those first few miles, but each man knows that his bunkie is thinking the same as he. However, as is usually the case in a soldier's life, the glumness soon wears off. And why worry? They are moving, and a move is the spice of a doughboy's life. All through the disagreeable winter at Camp Doniphan they have longed for this move and it has come at last. They know not to what port their train is taking them, nor the route they are to travel, but let those higher up worry

about that. This is one time when all they have to do is ride and eat and sleep. Their time is their own, in which they can amuse themselves or view the scenery, and much of it is wonderful. And how much better it looks than if they were viewing it on foot!

Their route leads them up through Canada, and on the way they are allowed to stop off for an hour at Niagara Falls. A wonderful sight it is, viewed just at day-break. All aboard again and down the Lehigh valley, a ride filled with scenic grandeur. Around sharp curves, through tunnels, following the river at terrific speed. The railroad runs through many tunnels while the river must go around the point of the ridge, but it is always there at the other side waiting for you. "That is the speediest river I ever saw," says one of the men; "just like the race of the tortoise and the hare."

At several towns they are allowed to unload and exercise and occasionally put on an exhibition drill for the benefit of the natives. How well does the first platoon, all six footers, remember their exhibition bayonet drill at Wilkesbarre, Pa. A great crowd has gathered on the square to watch them, and so fiercely do they demonstrate their ability to use their bayonets, that gasps of wonder and awe can be heard coming from the spectators.

Then one morning they awake and find themselves at the Jersey City pier. A few hours wait and then the lighters carry them to Long Island where, after a short train ride, they arrive at Camp Mills. Oh, boy! At last the chance to see New York City, providing your discipline qualifies you for a pass. And how chagrined are the ones whose little previous misbehaviors still confine them to camp. The days are a whirl of hurry and work. New equipment to be issued, replacements coming in, whole squads being quarantined for measles and mumps. Fellows whisked away to hospitals or quarantine camps, perhaps not to rejoin their company for months. And to make all this turmoil more unbearable, a continuous deluge of rain.

At last the order comes to move. Baggage must be loaded on Sunday, for Monday morning at 5 a. m. they are to leave for Pier No. 54, Hoboken. Sunday outdoes all the other days for rain. The camp is a regular sea, the water being on a level with

the top of many a man's bunk. But Monday dawns bright and clear and finds the boys on their way to their ship. Much conjecturing takes place as to what ship they will board. It turns out to be the "Mauretania," a magnificent ocean grey-hound. Oh, bunkie! How comes all this luck to draw a ship like this? And listen! She is so speedy she goes without a convoy; makes the trip across in seven days!

Two days on board during which they see the "Vaterland" sail with a load of Yanks, and then preparations are made to sail. But alas! The good luck would not hold. The great ship injures a propellor in getting started and again ties up to the dock. Repairs taking two or three days must be made before she can proceed. The troops are unloaded and distributed among smaller vessels. Company B draws the "Karmala," a dirty little tub previously used in freighting cattle in Peninsular and Oriental waters. Her officers are English and her crew Hindus. The space is crowded. Many must sleep on the decks at night.

At nine o'clock on the morning of April 25th a little tug slips quietly alongside and makes fast to the ship. All on board the "Karmala" are ordered below decks until past the three-mile limit. The big hawsers are slipped from their stanchions and the little tug deftly works the larger boat out into mid stream and then casts off. Her own engines begin their work and soon the U. S. A. is only a dim shore line. Past the three mile limit and the boys are allowed to come on deck. They flock to the rails for a last glimpse of homeland. Again comes that lump in the throat. "Will I ever see those shores again," are the thoughts of all. The day is clear and bright and the water smooth as glass. Every precaution is taken to evade the submarines. Half a dozen other ships are in the convoy and all sail in formation, taking a zig-zag course. Company B's ship is in the forward left hand corner of the formation. No refuse is permitted to be thrown overboard and no lights are allowed at night. Woe unto the man who blunders out on deck with a lighted cigarette.

Early the first morning a "Tommy" steps into a room containing a bunch of sleeping Yanks. "Hi say, me lads, it is time you were up" and he pulls a man out of bed. The following

morning he makes his appearance at about the same hour and with the same intentions, but is met on the threshold by a hob-nail barrage and beats a hasty retreat and the Yanks turn over for another snooze.

Three days of nice weather and then a change, bringing on sea-sickness, and the fishes receive their first consignment. "Six meals a day," says a Yank; "three down and three up." The fare is poor for a well and hearty man. Fish and mutton and salt pork, and carrots—carrots! The well make sport of the sick, and they in turn pray that their tormentors will eventually be victims. A man makes a mad dash for the rail and John Lanter stands on deck and gleefully bets two bits that he "comes." Joe Guier washes his mess kit by trailing it overboard at the end of a string. There is a glorious spirit of fun and good fellowship, but under it all runs a tense current of feeling that danger is lurking near. Life boat drill every afternoon and at night we sleep in the life jackets. When the submarine zone is reached, 22 doughboys are placed on post as a "Sub" watch. Other ships have joined the convoy until there are now eleven in all.

About 300 miles from European shores the convoy is met by the "Sub" chasers, fourteen in number. They are speedy little fighting craft that dart round and round, in and out among the bigger ships like angry hornets. Every suspicious object is investigated. Hello! What is that object to starboard that resembles a periscope? A chaser is after it and drops a depth charge. A geyser of water leaps into the air. The ships turn tail to the object, which later proves to be only a floating spar, used as a decoy by the "Subs." No harm has been done to the convoy and the ships resume their places in formation and proceed on their way.

Only a few more hours and land is sighted. It proves to be the coast of Scotland and the men line the decks to gaze at the wonderful old castles perched high on the rugged shore. The slopes are beginning to turn green and how delightful is the sight after so many days of water.

At last the ship docks at Liverpool on May 7th, and the ocean voyage is ended. The boys file off and march to the entraining station. They have several hours to wait so they are

allowed to go to the business section of the city and buy something to appease a travel-worn stomach. Nothing much can be obtained, however, and, ye gods, that English money! Just hold out a hand full and let them take what they want. You can usually put the change in your eye.

The train comes in and the boys load on with many uncomplimentary remarks about the small coaches. "Why," says one; "dad bought me one of these for Christmas fifteen years ago." Southampton is reached at midnight, then a two hours hike through the dark and narrow streets to camp. At 2 p. m. the next day they march to the docks, board a ship and cross the English Channel, unloading the next morning at Lallavre, a French town. A stay of two days and then entrain for "Somewhere." It turns out to be Meneslies, twenty-five miles west of Abbeville. A month's training here under British supervision and with British weapons. Then from there by foot and by rail to the town of Raon Basse, in far eastern France. A couple of weeks here, and then by motor trucks to Oderen in the Vosges Mountains in Alsace.

Getting nearer and nearer the line at each move. Every man begins to wonder how he will act when under fire for the first time. A few days here, training in mountain climbing and they are ordered to the trenches. They reach the little town of Mittlach at 7 p. m. on June 29th. It is under observation by the Germans and is shelled frequently. That night is spent in little log cabins on the mountain side and the next day at dark the start is made for the front line.

The platoons are met by French guides. The Germans learn that a relief is taking place and start a bombardment. Such a night! It is a new experience and nerves are strained to the breaking point. One man gets up after a short rest halt and forgets his rifle. He is a green replacement, however, and a newcomer to the company. The only thing that saves him from a mauling at the hands of the rest is the fact that he has tenaciously clung to a six pound can of bully beef. In time the relief is completed and the boys take up their vigil for the balance of the night.

Then follows a series of days and nights or nervous tension. Just like the life of a rat. Into holes and out of sight during

the day and stand guard and do the work at night. The nights are the harder to endure. The Heinies get nervous and shoot a rocket just when you are carrying a big new board up the side of a hill and you have to fall on it to cover up the glare. A machine gun sweeps a road or path just when you want to use it.

The artillery works both day and night. You never know when or where. And the rats keep you jumping all night long as they rummage about in the ruins of the village in which your trenches are located. Joe Hinkley is lying asleep when suddenly he half awakes and bawls out the fellow next to him for burning his finger with a cigarette. When he fully awakes an hour or so later he find his "burn" is the bite of a rat. The cooks take a bath in a nearby stream and have a hand grenade on one rock and a bar of soap on another. The grenade is the nearer.

A six-inch minnenwerfer lands on top of company headquarters and presto, headquarters disappears. Luckily, only one man is wounded, Claude Cooley, the officer's cook. Tobacco gets scarce. Some of the boys who are in a strong point under an old building have absolutely none. They spy a cigarette lying about ten feet from the door. For one to walk out and get it means to draw fire from the enemy. They get a wire and work for an hour getting that snipe. Only a puff around and French tobacco at that, but better than none. Joe Guier and three others make a hike of fourteen miles in going to and from a little Y. M. C. A. canteen. Their trip is fruitless, as the "Frogs" are sold out of tobacco. However, they are able to buy a few cakes of chocolate.

Eighteen days of this life and then they are moved back to La Bresse, for a well earned rest. However, the rest is only a change of work. Intensive training again. In August they are again sent to the front line. This time in the Gerardmer sector. It is here that the cruel hand of war makes its first bloody imprint on the company. Charcoal is impossible to obtain. Dry wood that will not make much smoke must be burned or the location of the kitchen will be discovered by the enemy, and a shelling be the result. A party is sent out to gather

wood. The Germans sweep the road with a machine gun and Arthur Weir and Antone Mateski are instantly killed.

Twenty-one days in this sector and the company is relieved. The relieving troops are green and very nervous. Corporal Isaac Roberts takes a sentry down a long dark section of trench to relieve a B company sentry who is on post. When almost there the new sentry says: "Do I need my gun?" Corporal Roberts answers as follows: "???*—??*!!!" and the sentry goes back after his rifle.

Shortly after being relieved from this sector the company is hurried to the St. Mihiel region, to take part in the smash about to be made there. They are in reserve, and as the drive is much more easily accomplished than was expected they do not get into action. After two or three days in the woods they are taken by truck to a place not far from Verdun, where forces are being concentrated for the Argonne drive. It rains and rains and the mud is knee deep. The men spend most of their time trying to keep their clothes dry and "reading their shirts." No one knows just why the concentration of troops, but all have the feeling that something big is about to take place.

About one o'clock the afternoon of September 25th, orders come stating that the troops will take up position during the coming night. All is hurry and bustle, as the orders have arrived sooner than expected and there is still much to do, with little time. Clothing has been difficult to obtain, and many men are ragged and have bad shoes. One man has only a suit of overalls. A detail is sent up during the afternoon to select a dugout on the jumping off line. The company moves up about midnight. A hike of fourteen kilometers, with the roads packed on one side with tanks, artillery and trucks of ammunition, and on the other by a vast column of Yanks. The Germans shell the roads with gas and high explosive. At last they reach the dugout, which is large enough to hold the entire company, and is located in a dense growth of underbrush on a hill top. The men immediately try to sleep. They are aware that a terrible battle is to take place on the morrow, but they are tired and sleepy, so let tomorrow take care of itself.

At about 2 a. m. the artillery begins to open up. Slowly at first, like the popping of the first grains in a popper or corn, then steadying into a deafening, grinding roar, accompanied by a continuous lightning-like flare of the powder flames. The noise is so immense one must shout directly into the ear of another in order to be heard. The earth is trembling so that the candles in the dugouts will scarcely stay lighted. The shells scream and whine overhead like lost souls in torment. But it is nevertheless a joyful sound, at that, as they are all going over to Fritz.

At 5:30 a. m. the barrage is changed to a rolling one, advancing at the rate of 100 yards in five minutes. The troops leave their dugouts, form in battle formation and follow the barrage, and the great drive is started. The woods are dense and a thick fog blots out all view, and communication is difficult to maintain. Straight over the once powerful stronghold of Vauquois Hill goes Company B. The hill by now is only a great mass of shell craters and loose dirt, while the sacking from sand bags strews the broken wire entanglements. In dugouts deep under the hill, ninety prisoners are captured by the company, and sent to the rear under guard of two men, George White and Harold Lewis.

The fog lifts as the morning wears on and makes the advance less difficult. But the Germans are taking a hand now. They have found the range on the advancing troops and shells begin to drop. George Masquat and Charley Spear are seriously wounded. The advance continues across valleys and plains, over hills, through marshes, until at dusk a position is reached, on the plain just south of Baulny. It is decided to halt here for the night, and the men dig in. Their clothes are wet from perspiration. The night is cold, and waters seeps into the holes they dig, but they sleep from pure exhaustion.

Morning comes and a short advance is begun. Shells begin to fall with telling effect and orders come to dig in or take cover in shell holes. All day they remain here under galling artillery fire. A shell drops in a shell hole where three men are lying, killing two and wounding the third. Just before dusk an attack is ordered. A quarter of a mile is covered and the air is suddenly filled with machine gun bullets from the

town of Baulny. Their incessant whine resembles the noise of a flock of snow birds on a sunny winter morning. A German one-pounder opens at point blank range from the left and several men fall. One man is knocked down by a shell and his clothes set on fire. He hastily slaps out the blaze and runs to join his comrades. At last the town is taken and the troops advance through and halt for the night on the opposite side.

The next morning at four o'clock they move forward half a mile and again dig in. The Germans launch a counter attack from Montrebeau Woods, but are repulsed. Several more "B" boys are wounded or killed. A German battery on the left flank locates the position and begins a heavy shelling. An advance is ordered. The boys take it on the run, with their objective Montrebeau Woods almost a mile away. Oh, the horribleness of that advance! Down one hill and up another and down that one and up still another, then into the woods. The Hun shells land with deadly accuracy and whole squads go down from a single burst. The air is filled with the shrieks and moaning of the wounded and dying. The woods are reached and the men fall exhausted.

Three days in this position, first attacking and then stopping counter attacks. Relief comes in and what is left of the company is taken out for a rest. Sixty-six answer roll call. Only 66 out of 198 who started. Eighty men are wounded on the 28th, besides 15 or more killed. The 66 are ragged, and muddy and blood spattered. They are physically exhausted and can scarcely drag their tired bodies along.

A couple of weeks rest, a bunch of replacements assigned, and the company is again sent into the line. This time to the Somme-Dieu sector. The action in this sector is chiefly artillery. A great number are gassed when the company is relieved. A short rest, then several days of hiking in the mud and rain. They are on their way toward Metz where a smash is to be made. Rumors of an impending armistice are floating around but none are definite nor authentic. The little shell-shot town of Sampigny is reached on the eve of November 8th.

On the 11th comes news of the armistice being signed and the troops begin making their quarters habitable for the winter. Shell-wrecked forests, providing an abundance of fuel, are

near by, but cannot be touched. It is even forbidden to pick up a piece of wood lying along the road-side. Intensive training again—day in and day out, rain or shine. The soldiers desire to either fight or go home. The powers finally decree that the 7th of March will be the day to start. That day rolls around and the boys are on their way. What a jolly bunch! Grins, grins and hilarity everywhere.

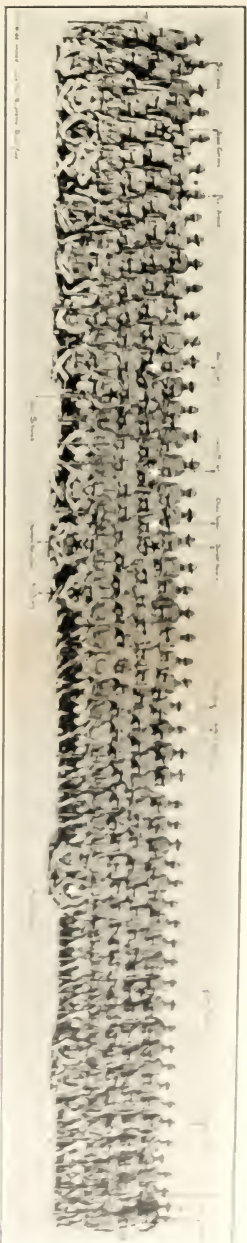
A short stop in the Le Mans area, where they rid themselves of some of their friends, the cooties, and then on to the port of Brest. Inspections and de-cootieizing here for a few days and then aboard the ship. It is the "Manchuria" this time and a much more comfortable boat. From 1 p. m. until 7 p. m. they stand on the deck of a lighter in a pouring rain, awaiting their turn to load. But what care they? They are going home! How much that word means to them! At last they are aboard. and on Sunday, April 13th (again note the date), the ship steams out of the harbor, homeward bound. One year ago they bade farewell to Camp Doniphan. And what a year!

How different this ocean voyage to the other. They may have just as much music and light, and make as much noise as they like. The weather is rough and a great many again go through the terrors of sea sickness. On the afternoon of April 23rd two welcome boats, decorated in sunflowers, steam out to meet them. Such a wonderful sight. It is about a 50-50 proposition as to which will win—tears or laughter.

The big ship ties up to the dock and after a short wait the gang-planks are let down and the boys fairly tumble over each other getting ashore. Just like dabbling tired, aching feet in a cool brook, is the feel of the good old U. S. A. again. A train ride to Camp Upton, a few days there and then the start for Camp Funston, where they are to be discharged.

Sixteen hours after arriving there they are on their way to their respective homes. A care-free and joyously happy bunch, better both morally and physically for all their experiences and hardships, and keenly eager to take up, with that old driving smash, their various civil occupations.

To the boys of Company B who may read this little narrative, I have a few more words to say: I am extremely proud to have been allowed to command a company of as loyal fighters



Our own company, H, 137th Infantry, at Camp Doniphan, Okla., after nine months in camp and just before embarking for France.



Company H at Le Mans, France, about to embark for the United States, after fighting in France and one year's experience overseas.

and gentlemen as are you, and only hope that the command I have exercised over you has been fair and just. To those boys of Company B who made the supreme sacrifice, and who now lie at rest in a foreign land, I lift you and your glorious deeds to the highest pinnacle of fame and glory. May your sacrifice for humanity's sake not have been made in vain.

When War Was Declared and the Return.

Only two of the 27 members of Company B at the time war was declared returned to Horton with the company when the 35th Division was demobilized—that is, only two who had spent the entire period of the war with the company. They were Chas. E. Griffin and Ike Roberts. Some came pretty near, however: Lieut. Guy E. Vining served with the company all thru the war with the exception of a month spent in a hospital after being wounded, but returned from Camp Funston a day later than the company. Corporal Charles M. Pettet also was in the hospital for about a month, and returned as far as Topeka with the company, but did not come to Horton until several days later. Chas. E. Griffin was not an original member of the company, however, having enlisted in 1916 to go to the border, and Isaac Roberts was discharged on the border on account of dependent relatives, but re-enlisted for the Great War. Both came back to Horton with the remainder of the company on May 9.

When the United States declared war on Germany, the strength of Company B, including three officers, was only 27. Recruiting was started immediately, and the company was filled to strength of 100 in three weeks—21 men enlisting on the last day, April 21. Within a short time orders were received to go ahead and recruit to 150, which was quickly done. Following are the members of Company B when war was declared, and what became of them:

Captain John R. Thompson. Discharged at Camp Doniphan for physical disability, shortly before the company left for overseas in April, 1918.

First Lieutenant Andrew J. Thompson. Discharged at Camp Doniphan, on surgeon's certificate of disability in January, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Browne. Promoted to captain and assigned to 139th Infantry. Returned from overseas

in September, 1918, promoted to major and assigned to 70th Infantry.

First Sergeant J. W. McManigal. Commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to 139th Infantry. Wounded and came home as casual.

Supply Sergeant Edwin T. Wheatley. Commissioned second lieutenant in Officers' Reserve and assigned to 354th Infantry. Promoted to first lieutenant. Wounded and later promoted to captain. Still in France on Aug. 15, 1919.

Sergeant Guy E. Vining. Commissioned second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant. Wounded, but returned to Company B and came home in command of the organization.

Sergeant Harry A. Smith. Commissioned second lieutenant at first Officers' Training camp, Fort Riley, and assigned to 341st Machine Gun Battalion. Discharged and returned home after demobilization of 89th Division.

Corporal Arthur A. Lading. Wounded and returned home as a casual, with rank of sergeant.

Corporal Jesse White. Commissioned second lieutenant at Camp Doniphan and assigned to 130th machine Gun Battalion. Returned home alone after demobilization of 35th Division.

Corporal Arthur L. Theiss. Commissioned second lieutenant at Camp Doniphan. Stayed in France to attend university. Arrived home in August, 1919.

Private Oscar Bolen. Transferred to Company N, 19th Railway Engineers. Returned home August, 1919.

Private Charles E. Griffin. Returned with Company B.

Private Horace C. Grosvenor. Transferred to 117th Ammunition train. Wounded and returned as a casual.

Bugler Clarence A. Harris. Gassed and returned as a casual, ranking as sergeant.

Private Luzerne A. Harvey. Discharged at Camp Doniphan on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Private William M. Henderson. Wounded and returned home as a casual.

Private Homer J. Henney. Commissioned second lieutenant at Camp Doniphan and assigned to 139th Infantry. Stayed

in France to attend university. Arrived home in August, 1919.

Private Elzie C. Hutchinson. Discharged at Camp Doniphan on surgeon's certificate of disability, later drafted and assigned to 10th Division at Camp Funston. Discharged and returned home.

Private Erwin P. McMinds. Left in France as cook for casual detachment at Le Mans. Arrived home in July, 1919.

Private Henry J. Miller. Killed in action in France.

Private William E. Miller. Discharged on account of dependent relatives, prior to mobilization.

Private John H. Mull. Transferred to Company M, 137th Infantry.

Private Charles M. Pettet. Gassed, but returned to organization and discharged at Camp Funston, but did not return to Horton with Company B.

Private Woodson E. Stovall. Transferred to military police. Still in France in August, 1919.

Private Claude C. Smithers. Transferred to Divisional Salvage Squad, 35th Division.

Private Arthur N. Weir. Killed in action, then corporal.

Private Paul Whiffen. Transferred to medical detachment, 137th Infantry, wounded and returned as a casual.

When Company B Left Horton.

Sunday morning, September 30, 1917, after 57 days of training and drilling in and around Horton, Company B boarded a special train at six o'clock in the morning and left for the mobilization camp. The movement was without any of the pomp and glory of war. The company formed at the Armory, marched to the depot in column of squads, and quickly and quietly boarded the train. There was no breaking of ranks. The baggage had previously been loaded, and as soon as all were on board, the train started out. There were several hundred relatives and friends at the station to bid the boys goodbye. There was no undue levity and yet no giving away to tears. It was a good-spirited crowd of soldiers and a restrained assemblage of relatives and friends who realized the seriousness of war, but were determined to see the thing through to the bitter end.

At Pierce Junction the train was consolidated with Company F, of Hiawatha, and the men proceeded to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for a period of training before leaving for France. The company arrived at Camp Doniphan early the next morning, October 1, where it went into camp and took up the arduous duties of intensive training for war.

The Return of Company B.

Friday evening, May 9, 1919, Company B returned to Horton after seven months strenuous training at Camp Doniphan, Okla., and a year's service in France. Lieut. Guy E. Vining, who left Horton with the company, was in command on the return trip until they left Camp Funston, but was kept there another day to complete necessary paper work. The men reached Funston Thursday and less than 20 hours later were discharged and on their way to Topeka by way of a special train, but arrived there too late to catch the evening train to Horton. However, a few Horton citizens got together, procured a special train to Topeka, got the men of Holton and Horton and started home.

There was an enormous crowd at the Horton station—probably 3,000 people. The big shop whistle at the shops began to blow as the special neared Horton, and when the train pulled into the station nearly every person in Horton and for miles around was there to greet the boys or on the uptown streets. Only about 30 returned in a body, the others having already returned, or were later to return as casuals. A few stayed in France on special duty or were at other camps in the States. The men from neighboring towns were provided with quarters in Horton residences, and the Horton boys lost little time in going directly home. A triumphal parade up from the depot had been planned, but the soldiers simply melted into the crowd and disappeared.

Monday, May 12, a celebration was held in honor of the return of the fighting men, but rain interfered considerably. However, a parade marched through town with three bands. Red Cross girls, about 200 soldiers and sailors, Boy Scouts, lodges, floats, Red Cross workers, Canteen workers and veterans of other wars. After the parade, "smokes" were passed

out to the soldiers and sailors, by the Knights of Columbus, and they were entertained by movies and a vaudeville show

That evening the soldiers and sailors and their lady friends were given a fine banquet at the High school gymnasium, prepared by the ladies of Horton. It was probably the best-planned and finest large banquet ever held in the city.

During the evening two dances—one at the Knights of Columbus hall and one at the Eagles' hall—were given for the service men and their ladies. The only regrettable thing about the whole occasion was the fact that all the soldiers and sailors from the community, many of whom were still in the service, could not have been present.

First Officers' Training Camp.

In May, 1917, Officers' Training Camps were started throughout the country, in order to provide a sufficient force of trained officers for the largest army the country ever knew. The student officers from this community were sent to the training camp at Fort Riley, Kans. About 15 Horton men made application for the training, but only a few were finally selected to attend, as the number of applicants far exceeded the facilities for training them at Fort Riley.

Edwin T. Wheatley, supply sergeant of Company B, Horton's military organization, had been a student at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and was there commissioned second lieutenant, Infantry, Reserve Corps, and detailed to the training camp as an instructor. Oscar H. Trompeter and Paul H. Sautter were successful in passing the examinations for entrance. Sergeant Harry A. Smith and First Sergeant J. W. McManigal, members of Company B, were detailed by the Adjutant General of Kansas to attend the camp.

The permanent barracks at Fort Riley were used for this camp, and the Fort Riley military reservation was used for the training ground. The camp lasted three months, when successful cadets were given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Paul Sautter was commissioned a first lieutenant, Infantry, and assigned to the 164th Depot Brigade at Camp Funston. Oscar Trompeter and Sergeant Smith graduated as second lieutenants and were assigned to the 89th Division. Sergeant McManigal was commissioned first lieutenant in the Kansas National Guard and assigned to the Third Kansas Infantry, afterwards a part of the 35th Division. Second Lieutenant Wheatley was assigned to the 89th Division.

The Thirty-fifth Division.

Probably no single organization of the army or navy was followed so closely by the people of this vicinity during the war as the 35th Division, for it was made up of men from our own neighborhood. Horton's own infantry company—B, 137th Infantry, formerly Company B, First Kansas Infantry, was one of its units, and there were many other men in other organizations of the division from this neighborhood.

The division was first organized September 15, 1917, of troops from the Missouri and Kansas National Guard. Major-General William M. Wright, the commander, left for France immediately after preliminary steps toward the organization of the division had taken place, and Brigadier General Thomas G. Barry was in command during his absence. The First and Second Kansas Infantry regiments were consolidated and became the 137th Infantry, while the Third Kansas Infantry was consolidated with the Fourth Missouri to form the 139th Infantry. The division was organized and trained at Camp Doniphan, Okla., and went through great difficulties in the early stages of its training. There was little water at Camp Doniphan, and at times even drinking water was difficult to procure, and baths were out of the question. There had been no rain there for months, and daily dust and sand storms added to the discomfort of the troops. It was very cold in the winter, and the only shelter was tents, heated by tiny stoves with an insufficient supply of fuel. Measles, diphtheria and spinal meningitis broke out in the camp and interfered with the training. The men became discouraged and envied the soldiers of other camps who, they learned, were provided with steam-heated barracks and were allowed week-end furloughs to visit their homes.

The winter and spring were spent at Camp Doniphan in training, and on April 6, 1918, the first units left for Camp Mills, Long Island. Then a different spirit came over the men. At last they were going to France! They had enlisted to fight

the Germans, not to wear themselves out in the dust and discomfort of Camp Doniphan. And now they were actually on their way! On April 25, 1918, the first units of the 35th Division sailed for France from New York and landed at Liverpool, England, May 6. About two weeks were spent in England, and one afternoon the troops boarded channel steamers—small freighters and cattle-boats—crossed the English channel, which they were told, was so thickly infested with submarines “they couldn’t spit without hitting one” and the next morning arrived at La Havre, France.

After a few days in rest camps, where they were fitted out with gas masks, British rifles, automatic rifles and machine guns and taught how to use them, they started for the front, in the British sector of Amiens. The division as an organization did not go into the trenches here, although the engineers did considerable work under fire and many officers and non-commissioned officers went into the line with the English and Scotch troops for instruction, and some casualties were suffered from German airplanes, which often bombed the back areas where the division was then quartered. This was the first experience for men of the 35th Division anywhere near the front, its first experience with French “billets” and in association with the French people. But still the men were not satisfied. It was the only American division in that sector, and we heard of the comfort of American troops in the American sector, where they could procure plenty of cigarettes, and even chocolate, while the only tobacco in the neighborhood of Amiens was the English cigarettes, which tasted like bleached alfalfa, and are not fancied by Americans.

Another thing that made the Yanks dissatisfied was the fact that they were living on English rations. Now the English ration may be enough for the Tommy, but the American soldiers were accustomed to something more and a totally different kind of food. A plateful of beans and hard bread, “bully beef” and hard bread, or potatoes and hard bread is not a ration that enthruses the American soldier. And tea! Drinkable coffee was unknown, but there was tea in abundance. Moreover, the English rolling kitchen with which the companies were equipped was built to cook for about 100 men. The

American companies were from 200 to 250 strong. It was a difficult problem to feed the men. One company, desiring to express their disapproval of the English nations, yet not wishing to appear rebellious, assembled with their mess kits, piled them in front of the commanding officer's billet, and put over the pile a sign, "Turned In—Obsolete Equipment." The infantry was equipped with English rifles, which the doughboy did not like. He wanted his beloved Springfield back.

One day when the officers of at least two of the infantry regiments were in the field discussing the problem of the day, a courier came with the information that the division would move the next morning. The officers hurried back to the villages where their regiments, battalions and companies were stationed, and prepared to move. The next day the 35th Division said goodbye to the English troops, piled up the English rifles and were issued the new American Enfield rifle, and started on a two days march after which a "Frog" train was boarded, the men quartered in cattle cars with the familiar sign "40 hommes, 8 chevaux" or 40 men, eight horses, and the trains started for somewhere, they knew not where. After spending three days and nights on the train they unloaded and found themselves in eastern France, not a great distance from Switzerland. Another day's march brought them to the division area. Division headquarters was at Arch, and the organizations scattered around in the smaller towns near there.

Several weeks were spent training here, then one battalion of each infantry regiment, mixed with French troops, took over a section of the line on June 19, 1918. Division headquarters moved to Cornimont, and the division took over a section of the trenches for its own, without the assistance of the French troops, to have and to hold. This was in lower Alsace, opposite Colmar. The trenches were reached by climbing the mountains for many miles, a long, tiresome journey, frequently under fire of artillery and hostile airplanes. But once the trenches were reached, the men lived fairly comfortably.

It was a comparatively quiet sector, but not one in which a man could feel at ease, for artillery bombardments were frequent; gas attacks could be expected, and came, with nearly every shelling. The problem of getting rations up over the hills

was a difficult one, fuel was scarce and in many places had to be brought in from No Man's Land, and patrols and raiding parties were very active. To make things more difficult, the commanding general ordered frequent patrols to go into No Man's Land each night, and the German trenches at this point were protected by barbed wire with a strong electric current running through it. A number of infantrymen on patrol lost their lives by touching the wire. No Man's Land was filled with traps for the unsuspecting Yank—a wire here to trip over and a mine was exploded; holes with sharp stakes at the bottom for him to fall into on a dark night; an attractive souvenir which when touched caused an explosion which brought down a heap of stone and plaster upon him.

The division was in the trenches up and down this sector until September 1, when it was relieved by the Sixth Division, just arrived from the States. In the meantime, Major-General Wright, beloved by his soldiers and respected as a real leader of men, was taken from command of the division and put in command of the 5th Army Corps. Major General Peter E. Traub was assigned to command the division. Traub was liked by his men, but they did not have the respect for his ability as a general that they did for General Wright.

The division moved by marches, auto trucks and train to the sector near Nancy, where it stayed until September 10, when it was moved to near Liverdun, as corps reserve in the St. Mihiel battle. The men had grown tired of trench warfare, and longed for a real battle in the open. Encouraging reports came from the Chateau-Thierry salient, and they had hoped to be sent there. The battle of St. Mihiel proved a "snap" for the American forces, and the 35th Division did not fight there at all, but was hurried by truck and by foot to the edge of the Argonne Forest, opposite Vauquois Hill, on which had been a town, but which had been laid bare by over four years of fighting. The division went "over the bags" here on the morning of September 26, 1918, and the rest of the story is history. In five days of the most terrific fighting ever known the division reached all its objectives, though with heavy losses, and was

relieved on October 2 by the veteran First division, which soon spent itself against the Hun.

After a short rest the division again started for the front, occupying trenches in the Somme-Dieu sector near Verdun, and most of the troops were here when the armistice put a stop to hostilities on November 11. Major General Traub was sent back to the United States and Brigadier General Dugan assumed command of the division. All winter the men spent in the vicinity of Commercy, where division headquarters was located, drilling in rain and snow, with no dry clothing and little firewood. General Dugan joined the division 30 days after the Argonne battle, but was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "his ably handling the division in the Argonne battle." The fact that he accepted and wore the medal aggravated the feeling against him. It was a very dismal winter the 35th Division spent in the half-wrecked, war-torn villages around Commercy, and the start of the move toward home on March 7 was greatly welcomed. About April 13 the division had arrived at Brest and St. Nazaire, and embarked for the United States under command of General Wright again—a part of the troops arriving at New York and others at Newport News. The troops were discharged at Camp Funston in May, and are now getting back to a pre-war basis in civil life.

The 13th U. S. Engineers (Railway).

Shortly after the United States entered the war, different railroads organized regiments of railway engineers, the personnel voluntarily enlisting for service. Gail Pendleton, yard conductor at Horton; Harry Anderson and Hershel Mapes, machinists; Herbert Yockey, yard office clerk; and Frank Girdner, Western Union operator, signed up for service with the 13th Railway Engineers, an organization formed at Chicago, of which Company B was entirely composed of Rock Island men. Yockey was not called for service, and later enlisted in the navy, but the other four, with Jack Vaughn, were called in June, 1917, and returned to Horton in June, 1919, wearing three service chevrons for over 18 months' service overseas. These, with George Melvin, of Company F, were the Horton men who served overseas with this regiment, which was continually at the front from the time it reached France until the armistice.

While in France Pendleton was a yardmaster, Vaughn and Girdner were operators, and Mapes and Anderson machinists. The 13th Railway Engineers left Chicago July 19, 1917, arrived in New York on the 22nd, and landed at Liverpool, England, on August 1. When the ship was about 400 miles off the Irish coast it was attacked by a German submarine. The engagement lasted 30 minutes, in which about 1000 shots were exchanged. The only damage done to the ship was the breaking of the glass in the port holes of some firstclass cabins, when a German shell hit in the rigging.

From Liverpool the railroad engineers went to Borden Camp, at Aldershot, Eng. They paraded in London before the King and Queen of England on Aug. 16, and were reviewed by Admiral Sims and Ambassador Walter H. Page. They were the first foreign troops to parade in London under arms since the time of William the Conqueror. Companies A and B were made part of the First Battalion. The only two offensives

they participated in were the Argonne-Meuse drive, which began Sept. 26 and lasted until the armistice and the St. Mihiel drive which was between Sept. 12 and 16.

They left Southampton, Eng., Aug. 16, 1917, and landed at LaHavre, France, and spent the night in an English rest camp. They were the first American troops in Chalons-sur-Marne. The English Channel was crossed on an old German cattle boat and they spent the most of the time standing, wearing life belts.

They spent the night in an old brewery used to quarter German prisoners. When they were marching thru the town little French children would run along with them, when they found out they were Americans, holding to their arms. They were at Chalons 30 days. From the 4th French army they were transferred to the 2nd. Their original line of operation was a stretch of track 62 kilos long, built by the French 57 days before. This line was in exceptionally good condition. It was an auxiliary line, opposite the Paris-Berlin line, to St. Menchold.

The first American engine was received in this line on Dec. 4, 1917, but soon after only American engines were operated. Two-thirds of the regiment was under fire all the time they were on the Verdun-Berlin main line.

A peculiar incident happened when they were in Dugney. They were stationed about a block and a half from the station. The Sixth Regimental band of marines happened to be there, of which Harold Friend was a member. This band had placed their instruments at the station and a shell broke which blew them to pieces. Harold Friend was the first Horton boy that any of the Horton Engineers saw after leaving the United States. The big American drive that ending in the signing of the armistice really started in August, and the engineers were very busy up until November 11, and then their headquarters was removed to Verdun. Then they prepared to leave for England, and were soon relieved by a Railway Transportation Corps, of which Fred Winterscheidt and Claude Hiatt were members.

The entire regiment was relieved February 28, 1919. The 13th left Flourey on March 17 and waited in Marseilles 24

days. They finally left France March 13, arriving in New York March 28.

Mapes and Anderson did "running repairs" on the locomotives. Practically all of the work had to be done at night, and on moonlight nights nothing could be done, on account of the danger from airplane bombs. Of course they could have no lights to work by. Pendleton figures his experience in handling trains in France under war time conditions, with airplanes dropping bombs and often under heavy shell fire, will qualify him to take care of most any railroad yard under peace time conditions. In one period of 24 hours during the Argonne battle, he handled 56 trains, hauling food, ammunition and supplies. It kept six pusher engines busy working them over the "hump" in the yard.

These men enlisted shortly after war was declared, and were without military experience, but their railroading here made them valuable men in that branch of the service. They operated trains around Verdun for the French before there were other American troops in that sector. The 13th Railway Engineers have been watched with interest by Horton people because these five men were the first Horton men to get to France and Horton people feel that the organization is one that they have a right to be very proud of. It made a splendid record as an organization and the Horton men, each and every one of them, proved himself a thorough soldier as well as a master of his calling.

The Rainbow Division.

The first National Guard division to arrive in France, and claimed by some to be the first complete American division in France, was the Rainbow, or 42nd Division, composed of troops from every state in the Nation. A number of men from Horton and vicinity were in the 117th Ammunition Train, one section of which was commanded by Major Albert H. Herman, of Hiawatha. Captain Thompson received orders early in the summer of 1917 to transfer a few men to the Ammunition train and he sent Privates Uridge Whiffen, Luzerne Harvey, Horace C. Grosvenor and Lester Ping to become members of this famous organization. Private Harvey was returned to Company B and finally was discharged at Camp Doniphan on account of physical disability, but the other three served through the hostilities, or until they were wounded. Private Grosvenor was badly injured when a case of ammunition he was opening exploded, and while in the dressing station a Boche aviator bombed him, wounding him again. Whiffen was under severe shell fire while hauling ammunition, but was not wounded. He was severely injured by gas, however, when he drank water from a shell hole which had gas in it, and was evacuated to a hospital. Private Ping served with the Rainbow division until the cessation of hostilities.

The Rainbow division fought in practically every major engagement the Americans participated in in France and has a wonderful and glorious history. Made up of troops from all over the United States, it was a typical American division, and was followed throughout the war by the entire country.

Cited in Orders.

The following soldiers of the Horton community were cited in orders during the war:

Sergeant Harold K. Friend. (Then corporal.) For heroic work in rescuing comrades under fire while serving as stretcher bearers with the Sixth regiment, U. S. Marines, near Lucy, Bouresche and Bois de Belleau. (The entire Sixth Marine Band was cited.)

Private Earl P. Busser. Voluntarily accompanied a raiding party of the 137th Infantry in a raid on the enemy trenches, resulting in the capture of enemy prisoners.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Theiss. Voluntarily led a detachment of the 1337th Infantry in a raid on the enemy trenches in Alsace, resulting in the capture of enemy prisoners.

Lieutenant Oscar H. Trompeter. Led a small detachment of men against an enemy machine gun nest, under fire, and rid a woods of all enemy.

First Class Private Charles A. Lyons, Company D, 350th Infantry. When he with other soldiers were cut off from their organizations by the enemy, Private Lyons killed the enemy who were blocking their way, thus preventing the capture of the entire party.

Lieutenant John W. McManigal. Led a party against enemy artillery and machine gun positions, resulting in the capture of prisoners and war material.

Lieutenant Homer J. Henney. Gathered together a detachment of men and repulsed an attack by the enemy; the following morning led his detachment into Exermont, assisting in the capture of that town.

Courtney Campbell, of the Lafayette Esquadriile.

Andrew Courtney Campbell was shot down and killed from an airplane while over the German lines on October 1, 1917, while flying with the Lafayette Esquadriile on the Western front.

Courtney Campbell was a young Chicago man who was well known in Horton and community, having worked here in the Rock Island storehouse in 1913. After leaving Horton he went to St. Joseph, and later returned to Chicago, where he joined the Esquadriile as a private, was later promoted to corporal and finally became a flier, ranking as lieutenant. He had attracted considerable attention by his thrilling fights in the air, and one time returned safely to the French lines after having one side of his airplane shot off by hostile artillery. He met his death in an engagement with three German airplanes.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, of Kenilworth, Ill., and attended Chicago schools and the University of Virginia. He was the first American to graduate from the French flying school at Juvisy, France, and stood highest in scholarship ability. He had been awarded the Croix de Guerre with gold star and later two palms were added for numerous citations for gallantry. An emergency hospital was established in a French village just behind the lines, called the "Andrew Courtney Campbell Emergency Hospital" as a memorial to him. His fame as a daring airman was widespread in the United States and Europe.

Horton Boy Scouts in the War.

The Horton troop of Boy Scouts did their part in the war. These boys were too young to go over and fight, so they did all they could right here in Horton.

Probably the most important thing they did was to act as U. S. Government Dispatch Bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war prepared by the Committee on Public Information. Many copies of this literature was distributed by them. This was an important mission and on account of their helpful services before it was entrusted to them by President Wilson and faithfully carried out. Following is a letter sent to Colin H. Livingstone by President Wilson. Livingstone is the president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Livingstone:

I desire to entrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the government dispatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged.

Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Another thing they did which was of equal importance to distributing the war literature was to sell Liberty Bonds in the Liberty Loan drives. Over \$6,000 worth of bonds were sold by them, three Scouts winning the War Service Emblems which were awarded by the War Department. To earn one of these a Scout was required to sell ten liberty bonds. The Scouts who won these medals are very proud of them, not for their value but what they represent. Later in life when these boys are asked if they were in the World War they can show their

medals and say "I was too young to fight but this is what I did for my country."

But this is not all the Horton Boy Scouts did during the war by any means. In many cases they were called upon to help and they always responded cheerfully and faithfully. Here are a few of the less important things the Scouts did, but although they may not have been so important, the way they were done showed the Scouts' willingness and eagerness to help:

1—In the first registration they acted as messengers between registration points.

2—Sold \$4,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan—three Scouts winning War Service medals—and \$2,000 in the Third Liberty Loan.

3—Decorated city hall and Methodist church several times for public affairs.

4—took charge of cloak room at Red Cross ball and helped in the different Red Cross drives.

5—Acted as dispatch bearers for Uncle Sam.

6—Helped man a refreshment stand in Red Cross celebration on the Fourth of July.

7—Worked for the Associated Charities all along, gathering food and clothing.

8—Collected bundles during Refugee drive and distributed posters and bills for starving Belgians, war orphans, etc.

9—Decorated the High school gymnasium and helped with the banquet at the Welcome-Home Celebration for the returned Horton Soldiers and Sailors.

10—And carried on all the various guard duty, telephone service, errands, etc., at Burke's pasture during the Final Home Coming Celebration on Sept. 19 and 20.

The Red Cross.

How broad is the Red Cross? It is as broad as the skill of the surgeon in the story of lessening pain. How long is the Red Cross? As long as the nurse's vigil watching the wingless hours. How deep is the Red Cross? As deep as the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" through which it bears its multitudes to the peaks of life. How high is the Red Cross? As high as human resolve that needless suffering and pain and death shall cease even in war. And this is linked with Mercy and Truth.

The Horton Red Cross Chapter.

A record of this kind can no more give the complete history of the Red Cross work in Horton than the war correspondents can explain the entire situation on the battle front, or the soldier can picture the suffering he has undergone. But this article is intended to give some idea of the labor and sacrifice the people of the Horton community devoted to that noble, humane organization that has done so much to lighten the burdens and relieve the sufferings caused by war.

The Horton Red Cross Chapter was first formed on Monday, June 4, 1917, when a meeting was held at the city hall to make plans for a local chapter. The plan originated in club circles, but soon practically everyone in the community became interested in it. At the meeting, Mrs. Oscar Duff, president of the History and Literature Club, acted as temporary chairman. Short talks were made by Rev. I. M. Benham, Rev. W. S. Smalley, Captain John R. Thompson and Lieutenant Charles H. Browne. Members of Company B passed out membership cards and 55 members were secured that night.

Mrs. A. F. Moore was elected permanent chairman of the Chapter; Mrs. L. Reynolds, vice chairman; Miss Teresa Sullivan, secretary; B. B. Norris, treasurer.

These committees were appointed:

Membership—Dr. J. O. Ward, chairman; J. J. Lindsay, Mrs. Joseph X. Smith, John P. Kilkenny, Miss Nell Bailey, J. A. Wheatley, Mrs. Sam White, B. B. Norris, Dr. H. L. Goss, Mrs. Sherman Pettet, Mrs. O. E. Mullinix, Miss Belle Weir, Dr. Clyde Gray, Mrs. T. P. Hyland, Mrs. Chas. Bell, Mrs. M. Chappelle, Mrs. Albert Duff, Mrs. George Jones, Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. Aaron Long.

Executive Board—Mayor J. F. Bailey, chairman; W. H. Crawford, Dr. L. Reynolds, Rev. Joseph Hildebrand, Rev. I. M. Benham, Rev. W. S. Smalley, G. A. Smith, F. M. Wilson.

Chas. H. Browne, Robert Waller, C. E. Riley, Dr. A. S. Heptig, P. P. Petersen, Mrs. O. G. Duff and Mrs. H. J. Harker.

Finance Committee—C. H. Schneider, chairman; C. E. Belden, Rev. B. H. Smith, Dr. H. J. Harker, Wallis D. Wilson, O. G. Duff, C. H. Sautter and E. F. Henney.

Information Committee—Mrs. W. W. Wood, chairman; J. F. Bailey, W. H. Crawford, O. E. Mullinix, Mrs. L. Reynolds and Mrs. C. A. Sautter.

Supply Committee—Mrs. L. Reynolds, chairman; Mrs. C. A. Sautter, Mrs. Jules Bourquin, Mrs. Peter Berney, Mrs. W. W. Wood, Mrs. Chas. H. Browne, Mrs. S. E. Friend, Mrs. P. P. Petersen, Mrs. C. E. Belden, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. J. I. Whiffen, Mrs. R. J. Whelan, Mrs. Dave Lanter, Mrs. G. A. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Fladd, Mrs. G. H. Likert, Mrs. A. O. Haviland, Mrs. Olaf Christianson and Mrs. Verne Cox. Mrs. Reynolds did not accept the chairmanship, and the committee elected Mrs. P. P. Petersen, who served until the end of the war.

June 21, 1917, the first Red Cross "Drive" was started, for the purpose of raising \$30,000 in Brown county for the health and comfort of the soldiers and sailors. Chairman J. O. Ward made the plans for the drive for membership, and Chairman C. H. Schneider, of the Finance Committee, worked out plans for raising funds. While no sum was apportioned for Horton to raise in the drive, in about a week's work \$4,700 was secured, while Washington township, including Everest, quickly raised \$2,432. The photoplay "Civilization" netted \$107.75 for the Red Cross funds.

O. E. Mullinix donated the use of the large north room over his store for the occupancy of the Supply committee.

A letter dated June 18, 1917, from the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross headquarters at Denver, Colo., to Mrs. A. F. Moore, chairman of the local Chapter, authorized the Horton Chapter to be formed, and the organization then became a part of the great American Red Cross, or A. R. C., as the soldier abbreviates it—the organization that every soldier honors—but which is especially highly thought of by every soldier who has been wounded.

Friday, August 10, 1917. Judge W. I. Stuart, chairman of the Red Cross drive in Brown county, reported that Brown

county gave \$26,352.16 in cash for the Red Cross and that there were still unpaid pledges of \$746.50, or a total of \$27,116.66.

In September, 1917, the Horton Chapter started a Canteen at the Rock Island depot and commenced serving coffee and sandwiches free to soldiers and conscription men passing thru Horton on the way to mobilization camps, and this work was kept up as long as any soldier passed through Horton.

Different organizations and individual woman workers did sewing at the work room afternoons and evening, and the Domestic Art class at the High School took part in the work. Mrs. B. K. Ham, in the Brush Creek neighborhood, had meetings at her home where the ladies of that neighborhood received instructions in knitting and sewing.

On Saturday, November 10, 1917, the Red Cross Chapter conducted a Tag Day for the purpose of raising money to furnish Christmas boxes for soldiers. Horton was called on to raise \$300, but the proceeds of the day's work netted \$385. Mrs. H. J. Harker was chairman of the work, and divided the women and girls who did the tagging into groups of 12, each with a captain. The captains were: Mrs. Fred M. Thompson, Mrs. W. W. Wood, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Mrs. C. A. Sautter, Mrs. Peter Berney, Mrs. A. S. Heptig, Mrs. J. F. Bailey, Mrs. A. D. Ingles, Mrs. Clyde Gray, Mrs. A. O. Haviland, Mrs. M. Chappelle and Mrs. Olaf Christensen.

During the fall and winter of 1917 and all through 1918 some sort of an entertainment was held in Horton each month which brought in some money for the organization. There were lectures, dances, ball games, a Fourth of July celebration, athletic contests and various sorts of amusements. All these entertainments were conducted by the committee of which Dr. Ward was chairman. Horton had the honor of being one of the three cities in the First district of Kansas to be put on the honor roll for organizing a civilian relief committee, the other two cities being Topeka and Atchison. The Red Cross Christmas drive that year brought in \$827, with about \$25 outstanding in pledges.

The Red Cross Christmas drive of 1917 reached a total of \$827, contributed in small amounts by many Horton people. The committee in charge was under the direction of Dr. J. O.

Ward, and Miss Nell Bailey, Miss Teresa Sullivan and Mrs. A. D. Ingles captained the teams and solicited subscriptions, and were assisted by many Horton girls and women.

Friday evening, December 28, 1917, a Red Cross ball was given at the Knights of Columbus hall. The Boy Scouts decorated the hall, and R. J. Whelan and daughter, Miss Mary Casey, led the grand march. It was a community party, and netted \$175, about \$100 of which was profit and turned over to the Red Cross. This dance was given by the Red Cross entertainment committee, headed by Dr. J. O. Ward, and assisted by the patronesses: Mrs. A. F. Moore, Mrs. Glenn Smith, Mrs. Peter Berney, Mrs. J. A. Wheatley, Mrs. C. A. Sautter, Mrs. A. L. Duff, Mrs. J. O. Ward, Mrs. O. G. Duff, Mrs. J. J. Lindsay, Mrs. P. P. Petersen, Mrs. Ella Barry, Mrs. O. E. Mullinix, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. George Jones, Mrs. Chas. H. Browne, Mrs. A. O. Haviland, Mrs. Otis Dye and Miss Teresa Sullivan, and Glenn Smith, Peter Berney, J. A. Wheatley, O. E. Mullinix, P. P. Petersen, J. J. Lindsay and O. H. Dye.

February 1, 1918, the Horton Abdallah Shriners' club gave a Red Cross benefit ball, which netted about \$150 for the Red Cross. The ball was given at the Eagles' hall, and a musical program was furnished by members of the Moila Saxaphone orchestra, of St. Joseph, and Miss Katherine Barry. Mrs. H. J. Harker was chairman of the committee which handled the affair, with Mrs. A. O. Haviland as her assistant, and they were assisted by Mrs. O. G. Duff, Mrs. A. O. Bradshaw, Mrs. George Pickering, Mrs. Will Stone, Mrs. C. A. Sautter and Mrs. Chas. H. Browne. Glenn Smith, Claibourne Sautter, C. H. Schneider, A. A. Weber and Lieut. H. J. Harker composed a committee on arrangements.

Following were captains appointed by the Community War Activity committee: Mission township—Prof. Calkins, Lee Noe, Alfred Hansen, H. C. Miller, Geo. W. Jones, Carl Knudson, I. T. Lewis, R. E. Harrington, William Robertson, L. A. Wolfe, Ole Oleson and George Smith; Grasshopper township—J. H. Claunch, Freeman Weber, Tonnes Tollefson, Cecil Jackson, Robert Waller; Horton, 1st ward—T. P. Archer; 2nd ward

—O. E. Mullinix; 3rd ward—David Lanter; 4th ward—J. S. Henderson.

April 1, 1918, Mrs. H. J. Harker as chairman and the members of the Surgical Dressings class as assistants, sold 2,850 tags in a Red Cross "Tag Day" which netted \$717 for the organization. Forty women worked all day as "taggers" and practically everyone seen on the streets wore a tag, and few asked for change. It was the most successful "Tag Day" ever held in Horton.

A community dinner and auction sale given in connection with a public sale at the George Fadely home Thursday, March 21, netted over \$600 for the Red Cross. Two chickens, donated by Mrs. W. H. Wicker and Mrs. James Poston, brought \$79.50, being sold and resold several times. A hen given by Mrs. Ollie Cox brought \$15.75. A white pig, donated by George Rork, Henry Bechtold and Frank Creutzmeyer, brought \$31. Frank Belden donated a white hog which brought \$50. Mrs. A. J. Thompson gave two settings of eggs, which sold for \$8. Many other articles were donated and sold at good prices, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. W. R. Gordon and George Hamilton gave a red hog, and Orville Beathard a red calf, which were sold later.

The Horton Chapter of the Red Cross was beset with many difficulties, its work hampered in many ways, but through it all the chapter came out with an unusually high record for good work, well done. The American Red Cross with its sudden expansion, met the same difficulties that the army had. Important communications were overlooked at the head offices in the rush of work, delaying work here. The Horton Chapter was the first in the county, and as such, expected to establish auxiliary chapters in the other towns in the county. But when a charter was granted to the Brown County Chapter at Hiawatha, the work of the Horton Chapter was restricted to Horton alone. Through the courtesy of the Atchison chapter, however, the Red Cross work at Kennekuk, in Atchison county, was done in co-operation with the Horton Chapter.

The Horton Chapter worked for 18 months as an independent chapter, from the time of its organization until the elec-

tion of officers in the fall of 1918, when the work was consolidated with the Brown County Chapter.

To Mrs. A. F. Moore, chairman of the Horton Chapter, and her able body of assistants, is due the credit for the splendid success of the Red Cross work done in Horton. Mrs. Moore from the beginning gave her undivided attention to the welfare of the Chapter, not only in the administration, but in actually operating various branches of the work. No officer on the battlefield did more sincere, conscientious and efficient work in controlling his forces than did the chairman of the Horton Chapter in administering this organization, which did so much for the comfort of the army and the navy, as well as all others who suffered from the effects of the war.

The Home Service Section.

The Home Service Section of the Red Cross was designed to assist relatives of soldiers and sailors in every way possible during their absence, and help or advise the relatives in any matter that might be troubling them on account of the absence of a man from the family on war duty. In this way the Home Service Section "kept the home fires burning" in many homes in and around Horton. Information about soldiers and sailors' allotments, insurance and pay were given the relatives, and in conjunction with the St. Louis Red Cross office, the section assisted in getting correspondence through between many soldiers and sailors in France and their relatives at home.

Rev. W. S. Smalley was chairman of the committee, Mrs. J. A. Bourquin, secretary, and Mrs. Chas. Long, Mrs. Peter Berney, Mrs. Chas. H. Browne, Mrs. Peter Grant, Mrs. Jesse West and Mrs. J. A. Wheatley members, during the time the Horton Red Cross had a chapter, but since it became an auxiliary, W. H. Crawford has been local chairman and Mrs. Chas. Long secretary. Mrs. Glenn Smith is chairman of the county section, and Glenn Smith secretary.

This was only one branch of the wonderful work done by the Horton Chapter toward making things more pleasant for men in the service and their relatives during the Great War.

The Auxiliary Red Cross Chapter.

In November, 1918, the Horton Chapter became an auxiliary of the Brown County Chapter, and an executive committee composed of Mrs. W. W. Wood, chairman; Geo. A. Smith, Geo. W. Jones, J. A. Wheatley, F. M. Wilson, Rev. I. M. Bentham, O. E. Mullinix and Glenn A. Smith chose permanent committees as follows:

Executive committee—Dr. A. S. Heptig, chairman; Mrs. P. P. Petersen, vice-chairman, head of women's work; B. B. Norris, treasurer; Miss Gussie McCreary, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Hoffnell, chairman membership committee; A. L. Duff, finance; Mrs. Chas. H. Browne, publicity; W. H. Crawford, chairman, and Mrs. Chas. Long, secretary of civilian relief committee; Mrs. W. H. Crawford, chairman of Canteen service; Miss Nettie Davis, chairman of the Junior Red Cross; Mrs. Glenn A. Smith, chairman of the Conservation committee and J. J. Lindsay chairman of the Entertainment committee.

In addition to these local committee, Mrs. Glenn A. Smith is chairman and Glenn A. Smith secretary of the county Civilian Relief committee; Mrs. A. F. Moore, chairman of the county Nursing Service committee, and Mrs. W. H. Crawford chairman of the county Canteen Service. The auxiliary chapter took over the work being conducted by the local chapter and conducted it until the signing of the peace treaty, when the organization took up a peace-time basis.

The Women's Work.

One of the branches of the local chapter was that known as the Women's Work, which included knitting, sewing, bandage making, etc. This branch began work in the room in the Bank of Horton building, donated by O. E. Mullinix, and grew to such proportions that it was necessary to move to the city hall, but the Surgical Dressings department remained in the old room. Practically every women's organization in the city and surrounding country was represented in some branch of women's work; the various church and lodge societies, the Domestic Art classes of the High School, the Granges and neighboring social clubs. The Horton colored ladies did some wonderfully good work in this branch. Brush Creek and Kennekuk ladies held regular meetings with experienced instructors in knitting and sewing, co-operating with the Horton Chapter.

Following is a list of the articles made and sent to headquarters by the women who took part in this work:

Hospital Garments—Bed shirts 700, pajamas 1,823, hot water bottle covers 281, ice bag covers 164, bed sox 830, helpless case shirts 415, towels 48, napkins 54, handkerchiefs 54, sheets 10, comfort kits unfilled 25, comfort kits filled 25, utility bags 30, bed shirts 90, wash cloths 13.

Knitted Garments—393 sweaters, 39 helmets, 409 pairs sox, 44 pairs wristlets, 18 mufflers and one afgan.

Refugee Garments—54 dress skirts, 138 chemises, 7 women's capes, 7 men's suits, 39 boys' suits, 23 boys' pants, 16 morning jackets, 4 women's wool dresses, 25 women's field dresses, 19 women's drawers, 9 girls' drawers, 63 girls' dresses, 10 shawls, 22 kitchen aprons, 160 pinafores, 126 girls' petticoats, 96 anties, 113 boys' drawers, 120 boys' undershirts, 31 layettes.

Surgical Dressings—Bandages: scirltitus 93, triangular 563, many tailed 478, eye 44, abdominal 300, P-bandages 35, 4-inch muslin 37; Pads: split irrigation 2, pneumonia jacket 1.

paper backed (12x28) 20, (16x24) 70, oakum (8x12) 188, cotton (12x24) 286, cotton (12x18) 2,267; Folded Dressings: 5-yard roll 103, compresses (8x4) 9,813, wipes (4x4) 13,263. wipes (2x2) 24,800. Total number of dressings, 51,667.

The Junior Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross was a branch of the local chapter, organized for the purpose of Red Cross work in the public schools. Superintendent Fred M. Thompson, Miss Evelyn Peck and Miss Nettie Davis were at the head of the Junior work for the Horton Chapter. The students, especially those in the High school, took great interest in the work and assisted materially in every branch of the Red Cross work in the Horton community.

The Red Cross Canteen Service.

The Horton Canteen Service was organized in March, 1918, and at the time the peace treaty was signed had served 3,000 soldiers and sailors who passed through Horton. Mrs. W. H. Crawford was appointed chairman of the Canteen when it was organized, with Mrs. A. L. Duff, J. J. Lindsay and Dr. J. O. Ward as assistants and advisors. Many Horton women assisted with the work. Those who did most of the serving at the Canteen were: Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Mrs. A. L. Duff, Mrs. R. J. Crawford, Mrs. Myrtle Lanter Henderson, Mrs. John Cook, Mrs. Dave Lanter, Mrs. Herb Harris, Miss Nell Bailey, Miss Helen Smalley, Mrs. Clarence Flowers, Mrs. Archie Bednark, Mrs. Ira Elkins, Mrs. J. L. Brandon, Miss Catherine Berney, Miss Ruth Kubichek and Miss Lois Hardin. The Canteen was run at a cost of \$20 to \$35 a month. Surplus food or drinks were sold to civilians, eliminating waste and providing money to assist in the support of the Canteen.

The Third Liberty Loan.

The City of Horton was awarded an honor flag and star for the splendid record made in the Third Liberty Loan, in April, 1918, when 1,475 individual subscribers bought \$163,400 worth of bonds, or almost triple the quota of \$69,400. The Rock Island shop employees' list carried 961 names and was credited with \$62,200, and F. M. Wilson, chairman of the War Board, reported \$101,200, with over 500 names. One shop man bought \$4,450 worth of bonds. The Rock Island employees, not only in Horton but all over the country, showed their patriotism and loyalty when 94.4 per cent of the employees of the road bought bonds.

F. M. Wilson, Horton chairman of the War Board, handled the drive in Horton and Mission township. Brown county, with a quota of \$374,500, subscribed \$764,850. Willis, with a quota of \$8,000, bought \$10,000 worth of bonds; Everest's quota was \$25,800 and went to \$52,850, while Mercier, with a quota of \$3,000, bought \$3,250.

The Second Red Cross Drive.

On Monday, May 20, 1918, C. H. Schneider, campaign manager of the Horton Red Cross Chapter, and the War Board under the chairmanship of F. M. Wilson, began their drive for Horton's quota of \$3,000 for the American Red Cross.

A suggestion as to the earnestness of the campaign is given in the following instructions, sent out by Judge W. I. Stuart, manager of the Red Cross drive for Brown county:

"If any person able to contribute refuses to do so, or only makes a very small contribution when he should make a substantial one, ask and learn how much he contributed to the Red Cross drive in June, 1917. Also ask and learn how much he contributed to the Y. M. C. A. drive in November, 1917. Ask and learend what amount, if any, of Liberty Bonds he has purchased. Learn his nationality or descent, then report such information to Wm. I. Stuart, manager. When soliciting contributions of those who are able but reluctant to give, suggest that those who are able and do not give will be reported, their names published and that all loyal patriotic citizens are expected to shun and hold them in contempt, and treat them as slackers."

With these instructions Manager Schneider and his committee started out, and in a short time secured \$4,651, with a quota of \$3,000. 1,377 persons subscribed, and the average contribution was \$3.37. The campaign was handled very efficiently, committees being appointed to cover all parts of the town and county, the shops, etc. The Rock Island shops' subscription alone amounted to \$1,929.73, with every employee subscribing.

The same week a ball game between Horton and Whiting brought the Red Cross Chapter \$42.80.

Mrs. D. B. Lanter, captain, and her workers collected \$28 one Saturday morning at the train for the Chapter, and \$16 in one evening at a street carnival held at Burke's pasture. The Carmen lodge gave \$25, the Masonic lodge \$100, and O. G.

Duff, Albert Duff, E. F. Henney and C. H. Schneider \$50 apiece.

Hans C. Torkelson, of Everest, on leaving for military service at Camp Funston, gave his automobile to the Red Cross to be sold and the proceeds turned over to the Red Cross.

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

During the week of June 6, 1918, the Horton retail merchants organized to promote the sale of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Friday evening, June 27, Horton School District No. 42 held meetings at the three Horton ward schools, at which meetings \$91,190 was subscribed in stamps, the quota being \$31,370. Mrs. Blanche Schrader and S. E. Friend had charge of the work at Central; Morris Cahill and assistants at Third ward, and Carl Lonborg and J. T. Lewis at First ward. Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock the shop whistles blew, the Horton band rode over town in a truck playing, and the Boy Scouts, with megaphones, announced the meetings. The doors were opened at 8:30 and the pledges were secured in record time.

The Fourth of July Celebration.

On July 4, 1918, probably the largest crowd ever seen in Horton attended the Red Cross celebration. Stands, athletic contests, dances and amusements all earned money for the Horton Chapter, and the day's proceeds added \$2,500 to the Red Cross funds. The celebration was handled by the Entertainment Committee of the Horton Chapter, headed by Dr. J. O. Ward and composed of Harold Wilson, C. H. Sautter, R. J. Whelan, Thos. Halley, Wm. Campion, Mrs. W. W. Wood, Mrs. Frank Schecher, Frank Schecher, George Baker, W. G. Kelley, R. H. Johnson, Joseph X. Smith, J. J. Lindsay, Wm. Reichers, A. L. Duff, Glenn Smith, W. H. Wheatley, C. H. Schneider, Rev. Father Hildebrand, Miss Anna Thompson, Henry Holtzer, Mrs. Chas. H. Browne, Katherine Barry, J. A. Bourquin, Geo. Smith, Geo. Jones, Chas. Belden, George Rork, Raleigh Bartlow, Nels Hansen, Chas. Gregg, L. A. Wells, O. E. Mullinix, W. L. Phiffer, Mrs. J. J. Lindsay, C. H. Sautter, O. G. Duff.

C. H. Sautter turned over his soda fountain to the Red Cross for the day, and all profits went to the Horton Chapter.

Lightless Nights in Horton.

On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, resumption of "lightless nights" became effective. Monday and Tuesday nights were "lightless nights" and all lighting was reduced to a maximum except that necessary for safety on the streets. Peter Berney was local fuel administrator, and had charge of the light regulations.

The Fourth Liberty Loan.

Brown county's quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$1,072,750, and the total sales \$1,191,150. Everest's quota was \$83,000 and the subscriptions \$97,450; Willis \$29,500 and the subscriptions the same amount, and Horton's quota was \$161,250 and the subscriptions \$222,700. Of this amount the Horton shops bought \$93,900. Following are the subscriptions in Brown county by townships:

	Quota	Subscribed.
Irving	\$ 55,000	\$ 48,650
Padonia	49,500	65,550
Hamlin	66,000	81,500
Morrill	82,500	90,700
Walnut	91,250	102,800
Robinson	83,500	92,150
Washington	83,000	81,300
Powhattan	66,000	66,650
Mission	247,500	250,200
Hiawatha	270,000	292,350

Included in the township reports are those for second class cities, which are also shown below:

Hiawatha	\$180,000	\$187,900
Horton	110,000	142,800

United War Work Campaign.

A concentrated "War Drive" for subscriptions to war work was made in November, 1918, when the United War Work campaign netted \$49,825 for Brown county. The work was conducted in Horton and Mission township under Chairman F. M. Wilson. This money was subscribed in one drive, for the following organizations:

The Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. The total amount asked by President Wilson for the United States was \$250,000,000. Following were the quotas and amounts subscribed in Brown county:

	Quota	Subscribed.
Horton	\$ 6,300	\$ 7,961
Mission Township	4,200	4,300
Walnut Township	4,200	4,280
Morrill Township	4,200	4,250
Irving Township	3,150	3,160
Hamlin Township	3,150	3,057
Iliawatha City	8,400	8,349
Robinson Township	4,200	3,700
Powhattan Township	3,150	2,450
Washington Township	4,200	3,000
Padonia Township	2,100	1,661
Iliawatha Township	5,350	3,657
Total.....	\$ 52,500	\$ 49,825

The Victory Liberty Loan.

The Fifth, or Victory Liberty Loan, drive was completed May 14, 1919. Brown county's quota was \$780,750, and the total subscriptions were \$50,000 over the quota. Mission township, with a quota of \$176,800, bought over \$212,400 worth of bonds, and the Horton shop men alone took \$82,600, or more than the entire quota for Horton. This was the final war drive in the Horton community aside from the Salvation Army campaign, in June, 1919, in which Brown county contributed its quota of \$4,000.

The Four Minute Men.

A national organization of "Four Minute Men" was instituted shortly after the outbreak of the war by executive order of the President. The "Four Minute Men" made short talks at theaters, entertainments and anywhere that a crowd might gather, telling about the war activities of the country, appealing for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, and all the "drives" and "campaigns" incident to war.

Horton was well represented by "Four Minute" speakers, as in other branches of war work. Among those who delivered four minute talks at the various theaters and entertainments during the winter were:—James Poston, F. M. Wilson, Dr. J. O. Ward, Chas. E. Belden, Rev. Father Hildebrand, Rev. Ira M. Benham, Rev. E. H. Cook, Lloyd H. Mooser, Fred M. Thompson, Rev. W. S. Smalley, T. F. Hally, W. H. Crawford, Rev. J. W. Lowe, and George W. Jones. Mayor J. F. Bailey was chairman for Horton.

The First District War Conference.

On Sunday, March 3, 1918, a War Conference of the First District of Kansas was held at the Horton Methodist church. The principal feature of this conference was the lecture by Lieut. Paul Perigord, a French priest from America who enlisted in the French army as a private. Lieutenant Perigord was the man who actually woke the people of this district up to the fact that we were in a great war. 1,200 people heard him talk, and after hearing him realized that he was one of the greatest war orators of the day.

On Monday afternoon and evening other speakers explained the necessity for conserving foodstuffs and otherwise stimulating war activities. The First District War conference marked the time when the Horton community set out in earnest to do its share in winning the war.

The United States Liberty Loans.

Amounts subscribed in the four Liberty Loan campaigns and the Fifth, or Victory Liberty Loan campaign, throughout the United States, were:

	Amount Issued	Subscribed
1st Liberty Loan, June, 1917.....	\$2,000,000,000	\$3,035,226,850
2nd Liberty Loan, Nov., 1917.....	3,808,766,150	4,617,532,300
3rd Liberty Loan, May, 1918.....	4,176,516,850	4,176,516,850
4th Liberty Loan, Oct., 1918.....	6,993,073,250	6,993,073,250
5th Liberty Loan, May, 1919.....	4,500,000,000	5,249,908,300
Grand Total of five loans.....	\$21,487,356,250	\$24,072,257,550

The Rock Island Shops' War Subscriptions.

Following are the subscriptions of the Rock Island shop employees in Horton to the three Liberty Loans and the Victory Loan. It is one of the greatest records ever made in any endeavor by the Horton shop folks, and a war record they have every reason to feel proud of. The work of soliciting the subscriptions was divided among captains in the various departments with the following results:

STORE HOUSE:

War Savings Stamps.....	\$ 2,897.00
Third Liberty Loan.....	5,200.00
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	8,400.00
Victory Liberty Loan.....	12,050.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$28,547.00

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT:

War Savings Stamps.....	\$12,260.00
Third Liberty Loan.....	52,150.00
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	72,450.00
Victory Liberty Loan.....	85,750.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$222,610.00

Total Rock Island Subscriptions.....\$251,157.00

(This does not include the railroad employees at depots, yards, trackmen or trainmen.)

The Eighty-ninth Division.

The Eighty-ninth Division was the 14th National Army division and was formed and trained at Camp Funston, Kans., under the direction and command of Major General Leonard Wood. The original quota of men that formed the 89th Division came from Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska, and some few from Arizona and New Mexico. This quota of men began arriving about September 6, 1917, and immediately the task of converting civilians into soldiers began.

Nothing unusual happened during the training period, except hard work and much of it, and that was necessary to get men into condition, and put the spirit of fight into them. During the first days of December an order came from the War Department saying the 89th Division would furnish some 20,000 men to fill up other organizations. The order included many non-commissioned officers, and after this quota of men had left Camp Funston, the division had to go through another stage of re-organization—train new men, make new non-coms and begin all over again.

This calling for men continued until about two weeks before the division moved for France in May, 1918. Thus there were men among those in the division who were on their way to France 30 days after they had been inducted into the service.

During the winter months the 89th, like many other divisions, went through a seige of spinal-meningitis, pneumonia and other diseases. The number of deaths was disheartening, but comparatively low considering the large number of men who were sick. With the coming of spring the division was rounding into fine shape and finally on May 24, 1918, the various outfits began to move from Camp Funston to an eastern port. After arriving at Camp Mills a few days were spent

in equipping the division for overseas service. Those who have gone through the maddening siege of equipping an outfit for overseas know and can appreciate what it means.

Here the 89th Division received one of its hardest blows. Major General Leonard Wood was relieved of his command by a War Department order and sent back to Camp Funston to organize and train the 10th Division. The command was passed on to Brigadier General Frank L. Winn, who was later promoted to major general. General Winn again took command of the division about the time of the signing of the Armistice and brought it back home to the States. Part of the division was sent overland to Montreal and embarked at Halifax, N. S. The remainder embarked at Hoboken, on June 4, and put to sea early on the morning of June 6. The balance of the convoy was picked up at Halifax and made the trip across without any important happenings.

The division landed at Tilbury Docks just outside of London on June 21. It entrained at Tilbury Docks and moved to Winchester, an American rest camp. The organizations stayed at Winchester four days, then entrained again and moved to Southampton; crossed the English Channel from there and landing at LaHavre on June 26. After remaining at La Havre 36 hours, the division entrained and moved to the 4th training area near Chaumont. This was the division's first experience in riding in side-door pullmans without bunks. Each of these cars bore the favorite inscription "40 Hommes—8 Cheveaux."

In the training area work was hard and days were long. Most of the training consisted of bayonet work, extended order drill and maneuvering on a large scale. There were maneuvers by divisions, corps and armies, with aerial liaison, as well as semi- and open warfare maneuvers. After about four weeks of training the division received orders to move into a trench sector. On August 5, the first units of the 89th went into the trenches in the Lucy sector, just north of Toul. It required two nights to complete the relief of the 89th Division as no relief work ever took place by daylight.

On the night of August 7-8, the division suffered its first casualties, and many of them, too. The enemy put over a four

hour concentrated mustard gas attack, which resulted in 623 casualties. Fortunately very few proved fatal. It was a disheartening blow to the division, but in war these things are expected and must be borne. The division remained in this trench sector until September 12, when it scaled the parapet in the first all-American offensive of the War—the St. Mihiel drive. It was between two veteran divisions—the 42nd on its left and the 2nd on its right. While in the trenches the division did as other divisions in trying to make the sector a live one. Patrols sent out each night, raids to capture working parties, and the ambushing of enemy patrols, was mainly the schedule of the front line battalions. The division was fortunate in not losing a single prisoner to the enemy in its seven weeks of trench occupation.

In the St. Mihiel offensive the division drove through all difficulties, taking all its objectives, and remained in the line near Zammes-Thiaucourt until October 9. Then it entrained and moved by trucks into the Meuse-Argonne drive. During this move the division was out of the reach of shell fire for two days, the only time from August 5 until November 11. In the Argonne the division was in support and reserve until October 18, when it relieved the 32nd Division after it had taken Hill 232. The 89th then took the Bantheville Woods, straightening out the line, and held until November 1—the beginning of the third phase of the great offensive. It suffered heavy casualties while in the Bantheville Woods from shell fire and gas, which was almost continual.

On the morning of November 1, after three hours of the most concentrated and terrific barrage in the history of the War, the division went over the top in front on Bantheville Woods. In two days Barricourt Heights had been stormed and the enemy was on the run. The division advanced on each day from November 1 to November 11, and the cessation of hostilities at 11 o'clock on November 11 found the organization well established on the Meuse river, which small detachments had crossed in several places, and occupying good positions on the Meuse Heights, between Stenay and Sedan.

The 89th Division was selected as one of those for the Army of Occupation and began its move into Germany about

November 25. In Germany it occupied the sector around Priim, Bitburg, Kielburg, and Treves. It also did some six weeks guard duty on the Luxemburg border. All during the winter of 1918-1919 the division did all manner of drilling, maneuvering and considerable garrison soldiering, with the usual amount of guard duty necessary when occupying enemy territory.

On May 4 the division began its move homeward—by train from Germany to Brest, France, and then that last big event, crossing the briny once more, homeward bound. Most of the division landed in May, demobilization was accomplished at Camp Funston and early June found the majority of the men back in civil life.

The 89th, like all other divisions, claims a few distinctions as follows:

The first division to be moved into the front lines by American trucks, without the assistance of the French.

The first division to go into the line and remain without a rest until the end of the War.

It held the Lucy sector of trenches for seven weeks without losing a prisoner to the enemy—three weeks longer than any other division.

It produced the championship football team of the A. E. F. The football team of the 89th was officially declared the champion team at Paris on March 30, 1919, when it defeated the strong 36th Division team.

While in the field, the division was credited with the following: It took part in two major operations, advanced 48 kilometers, captured 5,061 prisoners, captured 433 pieces of artillery, and many machine guns, and suffered 8,813 casualties—7,394 wounded and 1,419 battle deaths.

The Tenth Division.

The Tenth Division was a so-called regular army division, trained at Camp Funston, following the departure from there of the 89th Division and the 92nd Division. It was formed with the 20th Infantry and the 41st Infantry regiments of the regular army as a nucleus. The officers and non-coms. of these regiments were split up and spread out over the new 69th and 70th Infantry regiments to form two infantry brigades, as well as throughout the 28th, 29th and 30th Machine Gun Battalions. The 10th Field Artillery Brigade was made up of the 28th, 29th and 30th Field Artillery regiments, while the special units were the 210th Engineers, 210th Military Police and the various other outfits of trains, hospitals, etc.

Major General Wood commanded the 10th Division throughout its entire existence and due to his natural ability, his wide experience and the fact that he had previously trained two divisions for overseas duty, the new division was rapidly whipped into shape. The division as a unit was organized on August 10, 1918, with a personnel drawn from 46 states, but principally from Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona. Fully three-fourths of the men came in through the drafts of the summer of 1918, and a large number of them were from Brown, Atchison and Jackson counties—in fact, many more than were found in the 89th Division.

Practically all the officers of this division had had one or more years of army training and with thoroughly trained non-commissioned officers and a settled training policy on the part of the War Department, the division made most astonishing progress. On August 24, two weeks after organization, the fine spirit and morale of the division was shown, when with a strength of 655 officers and 23,201 men, fully equipped and accompanied by its trains, it was reviewed by the division

commander. From that time on, its training was of the most intensive character and was conducted with the idea of instructing the men in the most essential things first—to the end that if it were called for overseas duty in the early part of its training, it would at least have been familiar with its arms.

The progress made in the actual handling by the troops, of the new weapons and devices which characterized this war, and the tactical training of the troops was such as to cause the officers of the British and French military missions, on duty with the division, to declare it after 12 weeks of training, the best trained division that they had seen in America. This was highly creditable to both officers and men of the line and staff. General Wood stated that the results accomplished were only made possible by the most intensely loyal and earnest co-operation on the part of all concerned. During the period of hardest training the division passed through the great influenza epidemic, with a death list of about 800, and thousands of cases in the hospitals. This delayed its departure for France.

The Tenth Division was just beginning its movement to the seaboard preparatory to embarking for France when the Armistice was signed. The advance detachment had already reached France, the engineers and all supply trains were in New York ready to embark, and all units of the division at Camp Funston were fully equipped, had turned in all surplus, were packed up and ready to step on the trains. It is understood that the War Department had issued orders for the division to move on Nov. 10, 1918, but these were held up at the last moment because of the known approach of the sudden crisis of the war. On the next day the Armistice was signed, and all troop movements were stopped. This is as near as the division ever got to France and the battle front.

On Britain Day, December 7, the entire division was reviewed on the hills above Camp Funston by Major General Wood, his staff and Governor Arthur Capper, of Kansas. Fully 15,000 people saw the review—perhaps the last great military spectacle that will ever be staged in Kansas. 25,000 soldiers, fully equipped, from all branches of the service, passed in re-

view. From then on, the division was slowly but gradually dissolved, the men with the most pressing home obligations being discharged first. The men maneuvered and drilled all winter, and by a War Department order the division was officially demobilized on February 18. General Wood was later assigned to command of the Central Department at Chicago, where he is at the present time, and Camp Funston became a demobilization center for home-coming divisions.

Horton Men in Every Branch of Service.

Men from the Horton community served in every branch of the military and naval service during the Great War. In addition to serving in half a dozen combat divisions, there were men in the Medical Corps at camps all over the United States, while scores of men from this community served in the various railroad engineer regiments and the motor transport corps.

Harold Friend and Frank Merrill served in the 6th Regiment of Marines, which was a part of the famous Second Division in France, that took part in about as much fighting as any of them. M. A. Bender, of Holton, conceived the idea of incorporating a band into the Marines and the Holton organization, assisted by musician-soldiers from Horton, Hiawatha and a few other towns, was taken as a unit for the Marines. It got to France early in the game, was assigned to the Second Division and made a great name for itself—the entire band being cited for exceptional bravery at Belleau Woods. Carl Streeter, a Horton boy who had previously served an enlistment in the Marines, enlisted in the Navy and was assigned to the Air Service. He is still in service and has had a wide experience in flying and aviation instruction at Pensacola, Fla.

Other Horton boys who enlisted in the Air Service of the Army were Bob Baker, Paul Clarke, Jesse West, Tom Plummer and others. They had unusual training at various camps throughout the States. Howard Clarke, Karl Weir, Bert Engleman, Clarence Flowers and a few others enlisted in the Tank Corps and learned a lot about a new type of warfare that was never dreamed of prior to this great conflict.

Scores of men from this community were represented in the Navy—in all sorts of different jobs, from machinists to bookkeepers and from naval gunners to firemen. They had service on land, on submarines, on warships and on transports.

in all sorts of foreign ports, on all the oceans, and in many different parts of the United States. It is impossible to give all their names in full, but the majority of them will be found in the Military and Naval Roster at the back of this book. Horton more than did its part in the Navy.

First Soldier Home from France.

Major Charles H. Browne was probably the first soldier of this community to return to Horton from France. He landed in the United States on September 2, 1918, after less than five months in France, having been sent home with a nucleus of officers from the 35th Division to act as overseas instructors for new divisions. He was caught in the influenza quarantine at Camp Dix, N. J., and did not reach Horton until October 18, 1918, where he spent a few days before reporting to Camp Funston for assignment to the 10th Division. He brought home a bunch of war souvenirs, which were displayed in various store windows, and he was able to give the home folks some real information as to where their boys had been, what they had seen, and what the trenches were like. He missed the real scrap of the war—the Meuse-Argonne drive—and his stories were tame compared to those told by the boys who came out of the final phase of the war alive. He is the only Horton soldier who got overseas and yet cannot wear a gold chevron—being entitled to only a blue chevron, meaning less than six months service in the war zone.

First Wounded Soldier Home.

Lawrence J. Walls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Walls, south of Horton, was the first disabled soldier of this community to arrive home from France. He was a member of Company B, 137th Infantry, and was gassed on September 28, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne drive. He was sent back to the States early and reached Horton on leave December 23, later being discharged at Camp Funston on January 26, 1919.

Harold F. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lewis, and one of the youngest men in the army from the Horton community, was the next wounded soldier to return to Horton. He was discharged from the hospital at Camp Funston and reached Horton on January 11, 1919. He had been gassed at Verdun on November 1, 1918, while serving with Company B, 137th Infantry. He was less than 18 years of age when he enlisted and showed an example of patriotism that many an older boy might have followed with credit to himself and benefit to the nation. But this is not to be wondered at, as his father was a soldier before him.

Oscar N. Ray, another member of Company B, reached Horton on January 12, after being discharged from the hospital at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was gassed in the Meuse-Argonne drive on September 29, 1918, and reached that United States on December 18. The gas affected his heart and lungs, but he turned down a chance to go to school six months at government expense in order to return to work at the Horton shops and finish his apprenticeship as a sheet metal worker.

Ernest Lassen, a Muscotah member of Company B, reached his home in Muscotah three or four days ahead of these Horton boys. He received two wounds in the Meuse-Argonne drive—one in the hand and one in the leg—but recovered nicely.

ly and was discharged at Camp Funston.

Sergeant Clarence Harris, of Company B, reached Fort Riley on January 25, 1919, suffering from gas received on the Verdun front early in November, 1918. He was discharged a few weeks later and returned to Horton, but his injuries were not entirely cured and he was forced to return to the hospital for further treatment a few weeks later.

From then on for the next three months, wounded and gassed soldiers from this community came straggling back every week. The balance of Company B arrived home in May, but some of the injured men did not get out of the hospitals for several months afterward.

The Last Soldier Home from France.

So far as known, Sergeant Ralph E. Broaddus was the last Horton soldier to arrive home from France. He reached here October 17, 1919, nearly a year after the Armistice was signed. Broaddus served more than a year in France and was a member of Motor Truck Co. 499, Motor Supply Train No. 421, when he was returned to the States. He held the grade of sergeant first class when discharged. He reached the United States on September 29 and pinned on his red chevron at Camp Dix, N. J., on October 3. He didn't consider it any distinction to be the last soldier home—would have preferred to be among the first.

Another Horton soldier who isn't yet home from overseas—home in the sense of home to stay—is Captain Edwin T. Wheatley. Captain Wheatley finally got home from France all right, but he agreed to stay in the regular army for a time and so they promptly put him in command of a machine gun company in a special force made for police duty or something in Silicia, and a few weeks later he turned around and took another transport for Europe, together with a brigade of infantry and a machine gun battalion under command of Brigadier General Wm. H. Sage. He managed to stay in the States long enough to parade in New York with General Pershing's composite A. E. F. regiment and spend about a week's leave in Horton. Captain Wheatley is a glutton for punishment!

Surgical Dressings Class of Red Cross.



Top Row, left to right—Miss Nelle Bailey, Mrs. Gus Crane, Mrs. Carl Riley, Mrs. Laura McManigal, Mrs. R. E. Bidwell, Mrs. A. D. Ingles.
 Second Row—Miss Anna Voigt, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Miss Lizzie Trompeter, Mrs. T. W. McCarthy, Miss Mary Bauer, Mrs. J. A. Wheatley, Mrs. Harry Whiffen.
 Third Row—Mrs. Cale Adams, Mrs. Clyde Gray, Mrs. A. F. Moore, Mrs. O. G. Taber, of Holton (Instructor), Mrs. H. J. Harker, Mrs. Otis Dye.
 Bottom Row—Mrs. A. O. Bradshaw and Mrs. John Swisher.

The picture above was taken when the Surgical Dressings Class of the Red Cross Chapter finished its course of training under the direction of Mrs. O. G. Taber, of Holton. All of the 20 members passed an examination which entitles each of them to teach surgical dressings work. Mrs. H. J. Harker and Mrs. J. A. Wheatley were especially designated as instructors.

The story of the activities of the Red Cross in Horton and vicinity will be found in this book on Pages 98 to 108, inclusive.

Final Home-Coming Celebration.

The final home-coming celebration for the soldiers, sailors and marines of the Great War was held as a part of the two days' celebration of Horton's 33rd Birthday Anniversary on September 19 and 20, 1919. Saturday, September 20, was designated as Soldiers and Sailors' Day and there was fine weather, with a great crowd in town. The citizens of the town provided about \$1,000 for the entertainment of the ex-service men, the majority of which was left over from the Welcome Home celebration on the occasion of the arrival of Company B from France in May.

The parade in the morning was ably handled by J. S. Henderson as marshal, with Chas. H. Browne and Oscar Trompeter as assistants, in charge of the military, and prize-winning stock and automobile sections. The Rock Island band led, followed by the Boy Scouts, the members of the G. A. R. in autos, 700 school children in line carrying American flags, Harrison's band, a car driven by Capt. Paul Sautter containing General C. I. Martin, Colonel W. McD. Rowan and Major Cook, U. S. Army—the judges for the various military contests—about 100 uniformed soldiers and sailors in line under command of Lieut. Guy Vining, Canteen Workers in uniform in a flag-decked automobile, and a specially constructed "tank," built and run by Sergeant Arthur Lading. Following this came all the prize-winning stock and horses from the Stock Show of the day before, with the fine cars and tractors from the Automobile Show. At the wind-up of the parade the ex-service men were each given a package of Humps.

Following the parade the soldiers were issued rifles, belts and bayonets and marched to the show ground at Burke's pasture, where a regular soldiers' dinner of hot roast beef sandwiches, pickles, onions, pie and Beans were served to about 300. The soldier games were put on for the edification of the crowd of 3,000 persons present, followed by a drill between two

platoons for a prize of \$50. Sergeant Joe Guier's platoon took the money. Corporal Ike Roberts had built a regulation bayonet course and two teams of men went over this course for prizes of \$15 and \$10 respectively, Sergeant Bearl Conner's team winning first money.

The big show of the day was the "Capture of Vanquois Hill," a sham battle put on by a company of 60 men led by Lieut. Guy Vining—many of whom had actually taken part in the capture of the real Vanquois Hill during the Meuse-Argonne drive a year before. The company came across the bottom land as skirmishers and attacked a fortified point on the hill, where half a dozen soldiers dressed as Germans maintained a machine-gun nest, using air hammers to produce the "rat-a-tat-tat" and shotguns and rockets to give the other desired effects. About 1,500 rounds of ammunition were expended during the attack, "shell holes" were blown in the field by dynamite and the "tank" got in some realistic action. The affair gave the home folks some little idea how a real attack looked, devoid of actual casualties. Mayor Kelley then presented the members of the American Legion post with a handsome American flag on behalf of the citizens of the Horton community.

In the evening the home folks were given a touch of French "night life." Jules Bourquin and Marcel Bloch painted French signs on practically all the windows of the business houses, parties of soldiers strolled down the middle of the streets carrying a bottle in one hand and loaf of bread in the other, while the refreshment parlors set their chairs and tables out on the sidewalk. A two-wheeled cart laden with fertilizer, pulled by an old horse led by a roughly dressed woman (Harry Mensinger) wearing wooden shoes occasioned some comment, while Uridge Whiffen, as a typical French town crier, always drew a crowd with his drum and his proclamation. A saucy French girl who smoked cigarettes and otherwise acted up proved to be John Lanter, while Earl O'Brien and Allen Schlager as military police made a number of arrests, but managed to "keep order." Both of them had just returned from M. P. work in France and Belgium.

The day wound up with two dances—one at the K. C. and

the other at the Eagles hall. Everything was free all day to soldiers and sailors and probably 500 were in town—although a number could not be prevailed upon to wear their uniforms.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

The tallest man in Company B was John Maxwell, of Muscotah, who measured 6 feet 4¾ inches when he enlisted.

Altogether, 33 Muscotah boys enlisted in Company B. Muscotah can always be proud of its war record, especially in regard to volunteers.

There were three pairs of brothers in the Horton company, all over six feet tall—John and Dan Maxwell, Frank and Kilby Brun and Frank and Wes Conner.

Frank Girdner wrote home from France on September 6, 1917, that he was falling in love with the country. He got bravely over it in the next 18 months!

During the recruiting of Company B there were half a dozen different flag raising ceremonies held at Horton. It looks very much as if some of the flags had never been taken down since!

Owing to the fine record of volunteers in Brown county—because of the two National Guard companies at Horton and Hiawatha, with 300 members—Brown county was required to furnish only one drafted man at the first call.

A full squad of Indian boys enlisted in Company B at Horton—George Masquat, Alex Allen, Charley Speer, Philip Wewenes, Isadore Maher, Lyman Tapsee and Henry Masquat. Some were killed, some wounded—all did their full duty.

Armistice Day—November 11, 1918.

Although the Armistice ending the Great War began at 11 o'clock a. m., November 11, 1918, due to the difference of time the news of the signing reached Horton on Monday morning shortly after the men in the Rock Island shops had reported for work at 7:30. Thereupon the workmen promptly gathered up their belongings and departed for home to celebrate!

Work was forgotten everywhere among the civilian population. It was a holiday, without proclamation or without need of one. Great parades and celebrations were held all over the country. That evening in Horton there was impromptu parade of the carnival type. The band marched up and down the streets, followed by hundreds of men, women and children, yelling, blowing every kind of a horn and producing noise from any and every kind of an instrument or thing. Everything was covered with confetti, and all were good-natured. An effigy of the German Kaiser was paraded in a cage and afterwards strung up on the Four Corners and burned, while the band played "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Rev. W. S. Smalley made a short talk.

While everybody gave vent to boisterous spirits, it was due to the thankfulness in their hearts that the terrible war—with all its sufferings, privations and necessary restrictions—was over at last. Similar celebrations were held in practically every town in the United States. In fact, the country went mad for a few brief hours, and all enjoyed themselves as few of them had done for years. In the army camps, where the soldiers knew the meaning of the day better than any others, strict discipline was observed and there were no celebrations—for there, at least, it was realized that the signing of one scrap of paper might not mean peace after all.

The men who really knew what the Armistice meant were the men in the front lines in far-away France—the men who

heard the ceasing of fire for the first time since they reached the front, the men who could jump out of a trench or crawl out of a "fox-hole" and walk erect for the first time in months without meeting a leaden rain of death!

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

One of the first Horton boys to "get across" was Roy Root, son of Ernest Root, who served with the 17th Railway Engineers. He landed in Egnland early in August, 1917.

If all the men in the Horton community who were in service could be gotten together at one time, it would make a battalion nearly full war strength of soldiers, with a good-sized detachment of Marines and enough "Gobs" to man a small ship.

The oldest man in Company B—and one who deserves a lot of credit for his patriotism and desire to fight the Huns—was James D. Smith, who was 45 years of age and married when he enlisted. He said he was 45 years old, but was probably older.

It took six months to compile and print this book. If you were in the service and your name is not listed, don't blame the publishers. They exhausted themselves and used every effort they could conceive to get all the dope. Enough blank space is left in different parts of the book to write in any information you may know that was omitted. Fill it in—make the record complete.



Captain John R. Thompson.



Captain Paul H. Sautter.



Captain Edwin T. Wheatley.



Major Charles H. Browne.

Officers from This Community.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. THOMPSON, Horton, Kans.—Corporal, Company M, 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry, June 16, 1898. Served in Iowa and Kansas National Guard as sergeant. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, First Oklahoma Infantry, March 17, 1902, and promoted to Captain four months later. Commissioned Captain, commanding Co. B, First Kansas Infantry, April 1, 1914. Commanded Co. B on the Mexican Border and Co. B, 137th Infantry, at Camp Doniphan.

CAPTAIN PAUL H. SAUTTER, Horton, Kans.—Graduate of First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, as First Lieutenant. Served with 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston. Went overseas with 806th Pioneer Infantry. Promoted to Captain, August 24, 1918, and commanded Co. I, 806th Pioneer Infantry.

CAPTAIN EDWIN T. WHEATLEY, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, March 24, 1914. Appointed Supply Sergeant. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, May 3, 1917. Instructor, First Officers Training Camp, Ft. Riley. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1917. Assigned to 354th Infantry, 89th Division. Wounded in action. Promoted to Captain, April 8, 1919. Now in Silicia with a machine gun battalion of the American Forces.

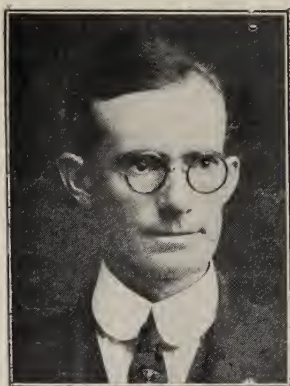
MAJOR CHARLES H. BROWNE, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company F, First Kansas Infantry, January 24, 1899; discharged as sergeant, December 28, 1899. Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, April 1, 1914, appointed sergeant and commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 7, 1915. Served on Mexican Border with Machine Gun Co., First Kansas Infantry. Promoted to Captain and transferred to Third Kansas Infantry, June 9, 1917, commanding Co. H. Served in France with 139th Infantry, commanding Co. E. Promoted to Major, July 30, 1918. Returned to United States and assigned to 70th Infantry, Camp Funston.



Captain Harry J. Harker.



Captain Frank G. Todd.



1st Lieut. A. J. Thompson.



1st Lieut. John W. McManigal.

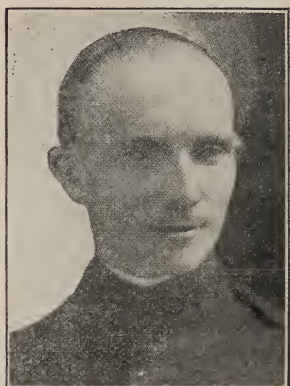
Officers from This Community.

CAPTAIN HARRY J. HARKER, Horton, Kans.—Commissioned First Lieutenant, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Sept. 29, 1917. Graduated Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley. Assigned to staff, Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kans., as instructor. Commanded Field Hospital, Fort Riley. Promoted to Captain, October 21, 1918. Commanded Corps Sanitary Train No. 7, Fort Riley.

CAPTAIN FRANK G. TODD, Everest, Kans.—Graduate of First Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, August 15, 1917. Served with 34th, 35th and 89th Divisions. Served in France as aide in 177th Infantry Brigade. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1918, and later to Captain, March 4, 1919.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. THOMPSON, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Provisional Infantry company at Kansas University in 1910. Promoted to sergeant. Commissioned First Lieutenant, First Kansas Infantry, April 1, 1914. Served with Company B on the Mexican Border and at Camp Doniphan.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. McMANIGAL, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, April 1, 1914, as private. Promoted to corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. Attended First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley. Commissioned First Lieutenant, Third Kansas Infantry, August 1, 1917, and assigned to Co. H. Served at Camp Doniphan and in France with 139th Infantry. Wounded and captured by Germans. Cited in orders.



1st Lieut. Guy E. Vining.



1st Lieut. Oscar H. Trompeter.



1st Lieut. Arthur L. Theiss.



1st Lieut. Homer J. Henney.

Officers from This Community.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GUY E. VINING, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, as private, April 1, 1914. Promoted to corporal and later to sergeant. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, June 6, 1917. Promoted to First Lieutenant at Camp Doniphan. Served in United States and in France with Company B, First Kansas Infantry, later Company B, 137th Infantry. Commanded company in action. Wounded in action.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OSCAR H. TROMPETER, Horton, Kans.—Graduate First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Aug. 15, 1917. Served with 34th, 35th and 89th Divisions. Went overseas with 354th Infantry, commanded company in action. Promoted to First Lieutenant, April 30, 1919. Cited in orders for gallant action in leading company against enemy machine guns.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR L. THEISS, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, as private, April 1, 1914. Promoted to corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. Graduate of Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Doniphan. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Camp Doniphan and promoted to First Lieutenant in France. Served in France with 137th Infantry. Wounded in action. Cited in orders.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HOMER J. HENNEY, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, April 1 1914. Promoted to corporal. Graduate of Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Doniphan. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Camp Doniphan and promoted to First Lieutenant in France. Served in France with 139th Infantry. Cited in orders.



1st Lieut. Harry L. Goss.



1st Lieut. Frank G. Foutre.



1st Lieut. H. H. Olson.



1st Lieut. Irwin Keller.

Officers from This Community.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY L. GOSS, Horton, Kans.—Appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Officers Reserve Corps in June, 1917. Graduated from Medical Officers' Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Served with Base Hospital at Fort Douglas, Ariz.

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK G. POUTRE, Horton, Kans.—Appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Officers Reserve Corps, June 11, 1918. Served with General Hospital No. 33, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., and Base Hospital at Camp Bowie, Texas.

FIRST LIEUTENANT H. H. OLSON, Horton, Kans.—Appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, July 5, 1918. Served at Fort Riley, Kans., until August 3, 1918, when he was ordered to Camp Devens, Mass., where he served until he was discharged.

FIRST LIEUTENANT IRWIN KELLER, Horton, Kans.—Graduate Second Officers' Training Camp, Camp Sheridan, Ill. Promoted to First Lieutenant in France. Served overseas with 55th Coast Artillery.



2nd Lieut. Harry A. Smith.



2nd Lieut. Jesse A. White.



2nd Lieut. Antone Worralk



2nd Lieut. Ernest Kubeck.

Officers from This Community.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HARRY A. SMITH, Horton, Kans.—

Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, March 28, 1914, as private. Promoted to corporal and sergeant. Graduate of First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Fort Riley, August 15, 1917. Served in France with 341st Machine Gun Battalion.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JESSE A. WHITE, Willis, Kans.—

Enlisted in Company B, First Kansas Infantry, April 1, 1914. Promoted to corporal and sergeant. Graduate of Third Officers' Training Camp, Camp Doniphan. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Camp Doniphan. Served in France with 130th Machine Gun Battalion.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ANTONE WORRALL, Horton, Kans.

Enlisted in Company A, 110th Engineers, at Kansas City, Kansas, in May, 1917. Served with 110th Engineers at Camp Doniphan. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Air Service, and served in France with 100th Air Squadron, as observer.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ERNEST KUBECK, Horton, Kans.—

Graduate Second Officers' Training Camp, Camp Sheridan, Ill. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery. Served in France with Field Artillery regiments and in Judge Advocate's department.



2nd Lieut. Robert G. Lindsey.



2nd Lieut. Charles F. Blakely.

Officers from This Community.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT G. LINDSEY, Kansas City, Mo.—Enlisted May 22, 1918. Graduate of Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. BLAKELY, Washington, D. C.—Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, in December, 1918, at Fortress Monroe, Va. Lieutenant Blakely is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Blakely, of Horton, and graduated from the Horton High school in 1912.



Ensign Walter Smith.



Ensign Ralph E. Franklin.



Ensign John Maynard.

Officers from This Community.

ENSIGN WALTER SMITH, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in U. S. Navy, April 26, 1918. Trained at Municipal Pier, Chicago. Graduate Naval Officers' Training Camp, Pellam Bay, N. Y. Commissioned Ensign, U. S. Navy.

ENSIGN RALPH E. FRANKLIN, Horton, Kans.—Enlisted in U. S. Navy, November 19, 1917. Trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago. Graduate Naval Officers' School, Stevens Institute, N. J. Commissioned Ensign U. S. Navy.

ENSIGN JOHN MAYNARD, Muscotah, Kans.—Enlisted in U. S. Navy, May 16, 1918. Trained at Hampton Roads, Va. Graduate Officers-material School, Norfolk, Va. Commissioned Ensign, First Grade, U. S. Navy.

The Men Who Were Captured.

So far as any records can be obtained, only four men from this community were captured by the enemy during the war. The list follows:

Lieutenant John W. McManigal, of Horton, was wounded at the little town of Exermont—the apex of the 35th Division's drive in the Argonne—on September 29, 1918, and together with Private Joseph L. Simpich, lay four days behind the German lines before he was finally captured while trying to get water for himself and his much more seriously wounded comrade from a little creek nearby. Both soldiers were members of Company H, 139th Infantry, and their outfit and other remnants of the division had been drawn back from Exermont to better resist the counter-attacks of the enemy. Lieutenant McManigal was shot through the chest by a machine gun bullet, had one arm dislocated, three ribs broken and his feet badly frostbitten by lying in the cold water of the creek for several days. He was taken back to various German prison hospitals including Sedan, Germersheim and Karlsruhe, but received very little treatment until he reached France with other prisoners of war about December 1. After two months in various army hospitals in France he was sent back to the States and managed to reach Horton on leave February 22, 1919. He was later in hospitals at Fort Riley and Fort Des Moines until discharged on May 26.

Earl W. Ross, of Horton, originally a member of Company B, but later a signalman in the Headquarters company of the 137th Infantry, was captured by the Germans on September 29, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne drive. He and seven other soldiers found themselves surrounded in Montrebeau Woods and escape was impossible. He was first confined at Sedan and later at the American prisoner camp at Rastatt, where he stayed until December 9, when a Swiss Red Cross train took

them to France and Ross was sent back to his former organization. Ross says it was the American Red Cross food that kept all the prisoners alive, and his prison experiences didn't improve his previous opinion of the Boche one bit. He was married shortly after his discharge and is back at work as good a man as ever.

Sergeant Arthur Hayum, a boy who was born and raised in Horton but who had lived in the East for several years—although his father, L. Hayum, ran a business and made his home here—was reported missing in action in August, 1918. He had enlisted early in the war and had been assigned to the 306th Infantry, 77th Division. For many weeks no reports came from him and his father worried so greatly that his death on December 7, probably was partly caused by his grief. A few days before Mr. Hayum's death a postcard came from his son, and the day following his death a long letter arrived from the young man that would have been especially helpful to the stricken father. Sergeant Hayum was repatriated safely and returned to his home in the East. It is a peculiar circumstance that he had two uncles and an aunt living in Germany while a prisoner, but he probably had no opportunity to see or communicate with them.

The only other known prisoner of war from this section was Alson L. Viles, of Muscotah, who was a member of Company L, 140th Infantry, and who was captured during the Argonne drive. He was badly wounded and died from his injuries at a German prison hospital at Treves on October 25. A story concerning him is printed on Page 45 of this book.

The American Legion Post at Horton.

In March, 1919, a group of officers and men from the various divisions and other organizations in France met in Paris to decide on some sort of an after-the-war organization of veterans, somewhat along the lines of the G. A. R. At this preliminary caucus it was decided to hold a representative meeting at St. Louis on May 8, 9 and 10 to form an organization. Representatives from every state in the union were sent to the St. Louis meeting and there it was decided to adopt the name of "American Legion," membership being eligible to any person in the military or naval service of the United States during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1919, except conscientious objectors and those not granted an honorable discharge. The purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, to inculcate the duty and the obligation of the citizens to the state, to preserve the history and the incidents of war, and to cement the ties of comradeship formed in service.

The latter part of May steps were taken to organize a post of the American Legion at Horton and a meeting was called for Saturday evening, May 24, at the city hall to perfect an organization. A temporary organization was formed that evening when the following were elected: Hector Harris was chosen commander; Clarence A. Harris, vice-commander; Chas. H. Browne, adjutant; Ernest Trompeter, finance officer; Wesley McManigal, post historian; George E. Kane, master-at-arms. In the meantime an application for a charter, signed by 59 ex-service men, had been sent in to the state headquarters. It might be mentioned here that Horton had the signal honor of being the first town in Kansas to organize a post of the American Legion and apply for a charter. Had the posts been numbered consecutively throughout the state, Horton

would have been Post No. 1, but instead they are numbered consecutively in each county.

At the first meeting of the new post it was decided to name it "Arthur N. Weir Post," after Corporal Arthur N. Weir, of Company B, the first Horton boy killed in action in the Great War. On September 29, 30 and October 1, the first meeting of the state organization was held at Wichita. With a membership of 90, the Horton post was entitled to eight votes at the convention and the following delegates attended: Clyde Archer, James Baldwin, Harold Riek and Chas. H. Browne.

Following the state meeting, at which a permanent state organization was effected, the Horton post held a meeting and elected the following permanent officers for the ensuing year: Post Commander, Clyde L. Archer; Vice-Commander, Isaac W. Roberts; Adjutant, Charles H. Browne; Finance Officer, Ernest P. Trompeter; Historian, Wesley McManigal; Master-at-Arms, Roy R. Wood. On November 11, 1919, the first national convention of the Legion was held at Minneapolis.

At the time this book goes to press—early in December—Arthur N. Weir post has a membership of about 120, but a membership campaign has been launched and it is the hope that 300 to 400 members can be secured within the next few months. No permanent quarters have yet been secured by the post, but it is believed that it will have a building or a hall of its own some day, for the American Legion is bound to be the greatest organization produced by this war, and the body which will logically and in due course of time take over the patriotic work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

Lawrence and Frank Merrill lived all their lives in Horton and then enlisted in Michigan. Frank got in the 45th Infantry, and Lawrence in the 6th Regiment of the Marines.

The war for the folks back home was just one doggone "campaign" after another. But it might be said for the home folks, that they never failed to "go over the top" in every campaign.

Horton was a lonesome old spot during the two years of war—and according to the home folks, it became more lonesome and more desolate every month until January, 1919, when the soldiers and sailors began to come back, singly, in groups and finally Company B in a body.

The middle of November, 1917, a Company B boy wrote home from Camp Doniphan: "We now have only nine men to a tent, which makes it comfortable. (Note—a squad tent is 16-foot square and in a pinch 16 men can be crowded into one.) Our mess hall is sided with paper so that it makes it dust proof. There is nothing but a barb wire fence on the north of this camp to stop the cold wind that comes down from that country, but as it has only one wire it doesn't stop much wind."

Lieut. J. W. McManigal and Capt. Chas. H. Browne were quarantined with Company H, 3rd Kansas Infantry, for three weeks at Abilene and then from October 12 to December 5 at Camp Doniphan. The company had some sort of a rash that looked like measles and the camp doctors were deathly afraid the rest of the division would contract it. After two-thirds of the division had the measles, the Abilene company was released from quarantine and its members permitted to mix with the balance of the 139th Infantry; whereupon the Abilene

boys proceeded to have the real measles right, as well as most of the other "kid" diseases that raged through all the army camps!

Frank Prescott, a brother of Mrs. Chas. Nolan, of Horton, was a marine engineer on a boat that took a cargo of 5,000 tons of gasoline to Franch in June, 1917. Two subs were sighted on the trip, but the boat got through safely.

The honor of being the sole representative of Brown county for the first draft in the new National Army fell to George Owens, who worked for a farmer living between Fairview and Powhattan. It is a peculiar fact that Owens was not a Brown county man at all—his home being in Roverback, Iowa.

Dr. W. R. Hill, of Horton, successfully passed an examination for a commission as lieutenant in the dental department of the Medical Reserve Corps, in July, 1917. Through some "ball-up" in the War Department, he never was called for service, although he had purchased all the necessary officer's equipment, and was ready to go.

Hirschell Mapes, of Company B, 13th Engineers, wrote home from France in October, 1917, that he and the other Horton boys had greatly enjoyed the boxes of Camels and Bull Durham sent them by the business men. He also spoke of seeing Courtney Campbell, then an aviator in the French army. Campbell was killed shortly afterward by German flyers.

Wes McManigal, then first sergeant of Company B at Horton, was sent to the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, and had the privilege of drilling two months as a high private in rear rank of the Second company. All National Guardsmen in the first training camps had an interesting time, probably because some of the officer-instructors wanted to see how much grief they could stand. McManigal was made a first lieutenant in the Third Kansas Infantry a week before the training camp closed, and was tickled to death to get back with the kind of men he knew best.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

A letter from Harry Anderson, of Company B, 13th Railway Engineers, printed in the Headlight-Commercial in its issue of September 13, 1917, claims that the Horton boys in his regiment were the first men from this community to reach France. This will make an interesting argument for future old-soldier reunions.

The recruiting days of Company B in the spring of 1917 were strenuous ones. Every sort of advertising had to be resorted to at first to get recruits. Later they came easy. The company had 24 men at the start and the first week only five joined, 26 came in the second week and 51 the third week—making the 100 men first called for. Two weeks later all companies were ordered filled to war strength of 150 and the balance was soon secured. The final five recruits came in on June 3—two days before the registration for the draft. Horton had the first line company in the state up to full war strength.

Colonel James H. Feeves, in command of the 353rd Infantry regiment of the 89th Division at Camp Funston, is a clever regular army soldier and he made a big hit in this state by laying stress on the fact that the 353rd was an "All-Kansas" regiment. Through advertising in the Kansas papers he secured a fund large enough to build the great Kansas Building at Camp Funston, which not only served as a club and amusement center for the men of his regiment, but proved of immense value for other purposes in the camp. It will remain a monument to the regiment and the thousands of Kansans who contributed towards it. Many Horton and Brown county people subscribed to the fund to help erect the building, although it is a question if half a dozen Brown county men in all belonged to that regiment. The 137th Infantry of the 35th Division always had a grievance against the 353rd Infantry

over that "All-Kansas" business, especially as it didn't have any Kansas Building or many of the other creature comforts provided at Camp Funston.

Ernest Trompeter, a first class bank clerk, enlisted in the Navy and came out of the war a first class fireman. He changed his pen for a coal shovel, and got away with it.

Brown county had to furnish only one man in the first draft. The first three numbers drawn were those of Alvin Messenger, Ralph Kane, of Horton, and Clarence Campbell, of Rulo. But all were married and had children and were therefore exempt.

Many Horton people and others from the section roundabout visited our boys at Camp Doniphan during the fall and winter of 1917 and the spring of 1918. And none of them fell in love with the country any more than the soldiers did. They will always remember it as a place of dust, desolation and disease; not to mention some death!

Merle T. Iles, of Everest, was the first man to enlist in Company B after war was declared. Iles on several occasions walked the seven miles from his home to Horton in order to drill with the company. And he finally got home from overseas, after passing through all the big things of the war, but was badly wounded. His patriotism will never be questioned.

Harold K. Friend, of the Sixth Marine Band, Second Division, wrote from France November 15, 1917, saying he had received three letters from home since he got across, that cheese and jam sandwiches, omelets with French fries, or fried eggs, bacon and beefsteak, and even chocolates could be had in France, but that the soldiers got enough food in camp. Times changed after more troops got over—either civilian food grew scarcer or the doughboys couldn't muster up enough francs to pay for that sort of chow. The men of the 35th Division never saw that many different kinds of food in all the towns they visited.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

Dr. Clyde Gray sent an army testament to every member of Company B at Camp Doniphan. Some of the boys carried them through the war.

In the first draft of men between the ages of 21 and 31, there were 1,784 registrants in Brown county. Only one man was taken in the first call, but beginning December 15, 1917, questionnaires were mailed to every man to fill out. This was in preparation for the second call.

Private Frank Cadue, an Indian known in Horton, died in France November 4, 1917. It is believed he was a member of the First Division. No particulars were given concerning his death, but a cablegram was received by his sister, Mrs. Angeline Sullivan, who lives on the Kickapoo reservation west of Horton. Cadue had been in the regular army several years. and was 30 years old. He had served in Mexico before going to France.

Here's an item printed June 7, 1917, in the Horton Headlight-Commercial: "War is certainly hail columbia on a newspaper man! Some soldiers passed through Horton on Monday, June 4. That is all an editor is allowed to print, in spite of the fact that this editor talked to them, knows where they are going, where they came from, how many, and the whole story. And after this editor gets back into the army he won't have a chance to tell even as much as he has here!" Just to complete the story, because it never got into print: The "some soldiers" were the complete 18th U. S. Infantry, 2,000 strong, enroute from El Paso for New York to embark for overseas. The regiment passed through Horton in four big trains, with horses, wagons and all other equipment. The regiment left immediately for France was one of the very first to arrive there and to

the end of the war was a part of the First Division. Probably not one-third of that 2,000 men ever got back to the United States.

The most interesting social events of Company B's several weeks stay in Horton, prior to leaving for Camp Doniphan, were the open-air dances on the downtown pavements.

Lawrence Walls has another distinction beside that of being the first Company B boy to reach home from France—he knocked the first home run at Camp Doniphan for the 137th Infantry!

Every Brown county man in the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley was commissioned. No Horton man was successful in securing admission to the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and very few of the Brown county men who did attend were given commissions. However, two former Horton men were commissioned there—Ernest Kubeck and Irwin Keller.

Peter Berney had a hard job as fuel administrator for Horton, as he not only had to control all the fuel sold, but also the electric lighting and a lot of other things. He also acted as food administrator for all of Brown county, and that was no small job either. The work took up a large part of his time for months, as new orders came from state and national authorities every few days.

At Camp Doniphan the artillery school of fire was maintained, and every day dozens of field pieces were firing away somewhere on the military reservation to train artillery officers for the entire army. There are many Indians around Fort Sill and one day a Horton soldier met one driving a spring wagon across one corner of the reservation. The Indian was a little doubtful about crossing that part of the field. "Shootum here?" he asked the Horton soldier. "No shootum," said the Horton man, and the Indian drove on.

Willis Did Its Part to Win the War.

(By Harry J. Williams.)

Following our country's entrance into the European conflict, Willis early recognized her obligations and faithfully discharged them. Her support of the Red Cross, in both cash and work, exceeded all prescribed limits, and she was prompt to respond to any call of whatsoever nature. She went over the top in all Liberty Loan drives, in some instances far exceeding her quota.

Willis' greatest contribution to the support of our common cause was one that cannot be enumerated in dollars and cents—Willis and immediate vicinity furnished some twenty-five stout-hearted young men to serve their country in one capacity or another. They were as follows:

Sheldon G. Hoar—Enlisted January 16, 1918, and served as Motor Mechanic in Fifth Park Company of the Air Service; First Army. Saw 11 months' overseas' service in Zone of Advance, Verdun sector. Honorably discharged April 29, 1919.

Neal Ward Snyder—Enlisted May 14, 1918. Served as Yeoman third class, U. S. Navy, and saw six months's overseas' service. Stationed at Gibraltar four months. Honorably discharged January 27, 1919.

Orville Otis Peckham—Enlisted in Navy December 31, 1917. Served as Seaman first class. Made four trips overseas and return. Served in Radio Department for a time prior to his discharge.

Martin Ellingson—Served as private in Quartermaster Corps, Provisional Base Animal Department, Casual Company. Ten months overseas. Honorably discharged July 25, 1919.

Jesse A. White—Joined Company B at Horton on March 24, 1914. Saw Mexican Border duty with this organization

and accompanied it to Camp Doniphan. Commisisoned Second Lieutenant April 1, 1918. Served in Company C, 130th Machine Gun Battalion. Saw one year's active overseas' service. Was in both St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne drives. Honorably discharged May 22, 1919.

Paul L. Robertson—Enlisted May 14, 1918. Served as Yeoman, second class, U. S. Navy. Saw one year's overseas' service. Spent four months at Gibraltar, and was aboard U. S. Olympia five months. Honorably discharged July, 1919.

Albert B. Gregg—Brown County's most seriously wounded soldier. Entered the service April 29, 1918, and sailed for France June 2, entering active service at once. Went thru the St. Mihiel drive, and on November 1, 1918, was seriously wounded in both legs by high explosive shell, while fighting in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His life was saved by comrades who carried him to the rear on an improvised stretcher. A serious hip wound kept him in the hospital for several months, and not until April, 1919, was he able to make the return voyage to his native U. S. A., and then flat on his back. He was confined in hospitals at Ft. Riley, Kans., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for several months, during which time he underwent four serious operations. At the present writing he is home on a 30-day furlough, walking on crutches, and hopes for a final recovery.

Roy H. Felts—Entered the service June 13, 1918. Served as Wagoner, Supply Company, 70th Infantry, 10th Division. Stationed at Camp Funston. Honorably discharged February 10, 1919.

Alvin Wright—Enlisted May 26, 1917, in Company B, at Horton. Sailed for France June, 1918. Served as Private, first class, 137th Infantry, 35th Division. Saw about ten months' overseas service, and received his honorable discharge in April, 1919.

Henry J. Baxter—Entered service May 26, 1918. Sailed for France August 31, 1918, with 7th Depot Battalion, Signal Corps, serving as Private, first class. After reaching France

was transferred to 44th Service Company, Signal Corps, Supply Department. Received honorable discharge August 3, 1919.

Frank Charles Jesch—Entered the service July 22, 1918. Served as Private, Company A, 69th Infantry, 10th Division. Stationed at Camp Funston. Discharged January 25, 1919.

Allie Dodge—Served in Medical Corps, Casual Company. Stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Entered service August 6, 1918. Received honorable discharge February 4, 1919.

LeRoy Kerr—Served as Private, first class, in Company C, 4th Engineers. Was 18 months overseas and went through five battles, including St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Was in Army of Occupation in Germany. Honorably discharged in October, 1919.

Charles L. Gregg—Entered the service September 19, 1918. Served as Private, in S. A. T. C. Stationed at Ft. Hays, Kans. Honorably discharged December 20, 1918.

Sylvester Hampton Reeves—Enlisted July, 1918. Served in the Navy. Stationed at Goat Island, Calif., and later at Norfolk, Va. Honorably discharged March, 1919.

John S. Tinsley—Entered the service in May, 1918. Corporal, Company C, 351st Infantry, 88th Division. Sailed for France August 1, 1918, and received honorable discharge June 8, 1919.

Tommie A. Lowe—Entered the service May 27, 1918. Served as Private, Field Remount Squadron 322. Sailed for France in September, 1918. Is still overseas owing to an injury sustained since signing of the Armistice. Is expected home for Christmas.

George Bhear—Served as Private in Company E, 353rd (All-Kansas) Infantry, 89th Division. Went overseas with his division in June, 1918, went through all its action and came home unhurt.

John Davis—Entered the service March, 1918, and was assigned to Aero Squadron I, Aviation Service, at Ellington

Field, Houston, Texas. Discharged in February, 1919, and is now traveling through the South as a district superintendent of the National Telegraph Co.

Fred W. Yaw—Served as Private in Company F, 5th Engineers, entering service on May 24, 1918, and being discharged January 8, 1919. He is now engaged in farming near Willis.

John T. Hansen—Private, 5th Training Battalion, Camp Funston.

Henry H. Olsen—Commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and assigned to the 12th Sanitary Train. Following his discharge from the army he entered the practice of medicine at Halstead, Kans.

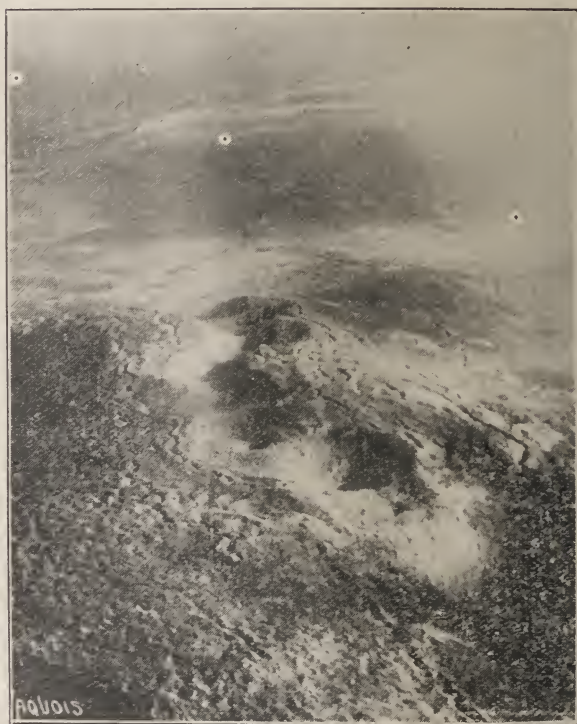
Jesse B. West—Entered the service on July 15, 1918, at Camp Funston. Assigned to 5th Company, 2nd Wing, Concentration Brigade, Aviation Section, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. Discharged January 28, 1919, at Camp Lewis, Wash. Now living at Tacoma, Wash.

Cyril M. Carr—Ambulance driver in Medical Corps. Entered the service August 6, 1918. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged November, 1918.

Christopher Olsen—Seaman, second class. Enlisted July 12, 1918. Stationed at Bay Ridge, New York. Discharged December 16, 1918.

One Willis soldier, concerning whom it has been impossible to secure the record of his service, is: Stanley L. Hoar. It is possible there may have been others.

A Battle-torn Hill in France Made Famous
by Soldiers of the Horton Community.



Vauquois Hill, 15 Miles East of Verdun.
At the beginning of the war a historic French village
stood on this ground.

Vauquois Hill, Where the 35th Division Pushed the Hun Back.

Time after time the French had attacked Vauquois Hill, but each time were forced back to the enemy, with frightful losses. The French officers attached to the 35th Division had said that it was impossible to take the hill. Thousands of yards of barbed wire encircled it. Mines of high explosive were planted under the ground to be exploded when the Allied troops attacked. The ground was so steep and so rough that it was impossible for the tanks to assist in the attack. The men from Kansas and Missouri who, in a few minutes accomplished what the other armies had failed to do in four years, divided into two columns, one going to the right of the hill, the other at the left, and closed in on the enemy from the rear.

The mine craters shown in the photograph were exploded just before the American troops reached the spot, with no damage to them except to cover them with mud and dirt. On the top of the hill once stood a quaint French village—Vauquois. When the boys from the Horton community reached the top of the hill, a few powdered stones and remains of cellars and foundations was all there was left to testify that the place had once been a town. The incessant artillery fire of years had levelled the buildings to the ground. The trenches shown along the top of the hill were occupied by combatants before the drive started—those on the right of the picture by the French, and those on the left by the Germans.

The photo on the opposite page was made from an airplane, a short time after the American troops had taken the position. A few soldiers can still be seen in the trenches.

Montrebeau Woods, Where Occurred Some
of the Most Severe Fighting of the War.



It was in taking and holding this Woods that a number of soldiers from the Horton Community lost their lives.

Montrebeau Woods, Where Many Horton Soldiers Fell.

Montrebeau Woods, shown in the edge of the accompanying aeroplane photograph, lies between Baulny and Exermont, at the right edge of the Forest deArgonne, just a few miles east of Verdun, France. It was here that many soldiers from the Horton community fell.

When the 35th Division was pushing forward in the Argonne, the enemy made determined stands, fighting hard for every inch of ground. But Montrebeau Woods they held even more determinedly than the rest. On the evening of September 27, 1918, a battalion of the 139th Infantry reached a point to the left of Montrebeau Woods, and, exhausted from the severe fighting, stopped in their tracks to spend the night. The next morning a battalion of the 137th, including Horton's own Company B, was sent against the woods, where lurked many enemy with hidden machine-guns. After a fight lasting all morning, in which the men from the Horton community committed themselves with honor, and many fell to rise no more, the woods was taken by the gallant soldiers who went from the Horton community to fight for justice and liberty. It was here that Company B, of Horton, met with its heaviest losses.

The white road which runs like a ribbon across the picture, on the edge of the woods, before the war connected Verdun and Laon, having originally been built by the Romans. Joan of Arc made one of her historic rides over this road.

Muscotah Did Its Part and Then Some.

The little town of Muscotah played a big part in this war, not only by the patriotism and the bravery of its soldiers, but by all civilian effort as well. The exact number of men in the service is not available at this time, but it is something like 65. Over 30 young men of that community stepped forward long before the draft registration and voluntarily enlisted in Company B at Horton. In proportion to population, probably more Muscotah young men lost their lives in the war than any other community in this corner of the state, and a number were badly wounded.

Muscotah not only came up to the mark in all the war drives, but her young men did so nobly in the field that she should be awarded a special flag or medal to commemorate their patriotism. She had officers in the army and navy, a nurse in an overseas hospital, and men in practically every branch of the service.

The following are the amounts subscribed by the community in the various government bond drives:

First Liberty Loan.....	\$ 4,650.00
Second Liberty Loan.....	9,550.00
Third Liberty Loan.....	29,600.00
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	51,700.00
Victory Liberty Loan.....	35,250.00
War Savings Stamps.....	10,500.00

Total.....\$141,250.00

In all the various Red Cross and United War Work drives the town did equally as well, measuring up to the high standard set by its soldiers.

The work of the Red Cross organization was so varied that it is impossible to list in full all of its accomplishments.

Suffice it to say, however, that the records show the organization produced 1,310 knitted articles, 981 sewed garments and 2,170 gauze compresses. These products range all the way from the big knitted sweaters the soldiers wore down to the smaller handkerchiefs, bandages and slings. Practically every kind of work desired was turned out quickly and competently by the able and willing members of the Red Cross.

It is further impossible to give all the names of persons to whom special credit is due for unusually good work during the war. Practically the whole town and farming community roundabout engaged in all the forms of War Work, and to the Muscotah Community as a whole belongs the praise for the splendid results attained.

The majority of the names of the Muscotah soldiers are given in the roster at the back of this book, as well as short sketches at the front of the book of those who Gave Their All.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

The first guard duty Company B did after it came into Federal service in 1917 was to "guard" the Indian Fair at Horton. There were no casualties.

The civilians throughout the war had a hard time getting sugar. But the soldiers say the home folks didn't have to get along on "corned Willy," so the honors are even!

Private Kenneth Roach, a Muscotah boy in Company B, broke all records in the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan by running the bayonet course in 32 seconds. He was later wounded in France, but not by a Hun bayonet.

Knitting may have been a "lost art" prior to the war, but it was certainly revived in this community. In three weeks after a supply of yarn was received, the Horton Red Cross Chapter shipped a box containing the following: 33 sweaters, six pairs wristlets, five pairs of socks and one helmet.

Speaking of queer things to eat, a Horton soldier who ate with a bunch of French in the trenches in June, 1918, gobbled up his share of a lot of little curly pieces of meat. They looked funny, but tasted fine. Afterwards he learned they were snails!

On July 4, 1917, Company B, of Horton, and Company B, of Holton, celebrated the day together in Holton. In the afternoon the soldiers were divided into three companies and a battalion parade was put on. Captain John R. Thompson acting major, Lieut. Andrew J. Thompson as adjutant, and Captains Scott Berridge, Lynn Thompson and Chas. H. Browne as company commanders. Two years later Holton pulled off a big celebration, and the soldiers of the two towns united again. The men of the two Company B's had served together through-

out the war in the same company in the 137th Infantry, and their association there will never be forgotten.

Not all the patriotic young men of this community were single fellows. Homer Brooks, a Horton boilermaker with a wife and one child, enlisted in December, 1917, in the Navy.

Gail Pendleton did a lot of bragging in his early letters home from France because his outfit, the 13th Engineers (Railroad), paraded in front of the King of England in London on August 15, 1917. Wonder if the King remembers him?

For many months throughout the war, any woman on the train, sitting around at home or waiting anywhere who was not engaged in knitting was looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Thousands of valuable knitted articles for the soldiers were produced in idle time.

Throughout the war all sorts of propaganda and influence was brought to bear on the farmer to cause him to produce more food. The slogan was "Food Will Win the War." And the farmer, in spite of a great lack of man-power, responded by producing the greatest crops this nation has ever seen.

W. L. Phiffer, of Horton, was almost a soldier. He applied for the officers' training camp, but was not selected to attend. Later he was called up in the draft, and after spending two or three days at Camp Funston, was discharged on account of bad feet. Later he became an instructor at a government school at Kansas University, where soldiers were trained to handle big motor trucks in the army.

Rev. Benjamin H. Smith, formerly pastor of the Horton Christian church, got into the service first as a Y. M. C. A. man and was stationed for a time at the big Wright flying field at Dayton, Ohio. Later he was made a chaplain and served with the 69th Infantry in the 10th Division at Camp Funston. He is now assistant pastor of Dr. Burris Jenkins' big Christian church at Kansas City.

What Everest Did in the World War.

(By Frank G. Todd.)

The Everest community furnished sixty-two soldiers and sailors to the American Forces, of which at least five were wounded in action, while three made the supreme sacrifice. The men were in all the different branches of the Army and Navy and their names and organizations will be found in the roster at the end of this book.

The folks at home responded to every call nobly, and every man who entered the service from Everest knew that the folks back home were continually "going over the top" for him. The amount that Everest contributed has not been compiled before, and it will open all our eyes when this is read.

Everest contributed to the Red Cross in the first and second drives, and in a sale and a play that was staged here, the total sum of \$5,691.52.

Everest contributed to the United War Work	\$3,719.05
Everest contributed to the Y. M. C. A.	350.00
Everest contributed to the K. of C.	150.00

All of course, in cash money and this does not include the knitting, bandages and scores of other things that were made and given to the cause by these good people.

The people of Everest and vicinity bought \$273,350 worth of Liberty Bonds, and to show they have the thrift habit, bought \$40,000 worth of War Savings Stamps.

To mention who was responsible for these wonderful showings would include the names, I think, of every person in the City of Everest and vicinity.

Edgar Johnson was chairman of the Bond drives and the Red Cross and United War Work, while Mrs. T. P. Miller was

chairman of the ladies. T. C. Honnell was in a large measure responsible for the wonderful showing made in the sale of War Savings Stamps.

In all the various phases of the home War Work, Everest made a showing which every citizen has a right to be proud of. There were many different individuals and committees that gave unceasingly of their time and energy to the many different activities and I regret very much that all of their names are not available so they could be given due credit and acknowledgement here.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

And then to add to all the horrors of war, married men with incomes of \$2,000 or more, and unmarried men who reached the \$1,000 mark, had to pay an income tax, beginning with 1917. They're still paying it, too.

A lot of perfectly good people learned to eat scrapple during the war—which is just about what it sounds like. It is made of any old kind of waste meat chopped up and mixed with corn meal mush. Those who have eaten it claim it will actually preserve life.

Ralph Smalley, son of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smalley, did pretty well in the army. He enlisted in a regular regiment of engineers, started as a private, passed through all the various grades and came out a first lieutenant. In peace times it would take 25 years to do that in the regular army.

Lieut. Oscar Trompeter, of Horton; Lieut. Frank Todd, of Everest, and Lieut. Roy Cunningham, of Hiawatha—all graduates of the first officers' training camp—first served in the 34th Division at Camp Cody, then in the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan. They didn't particularly enjoy the sand country, and finally were transferred to Camp Funston, and went to France with the 89th Division.

Walter Belden, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Belden, enlisted in Battery C, 149th Field Artillery—formerly the 1st Artillery regiment of Chicago—and got overseas with the Rainbow Division. In writing home from France on Thanksgiving day, 1917, he said that they were located at a fine artillery camp, in a beautiful part of the country, and that he had been made a gunner corporal; also that there was plenty of turkey for Thanksgiving. The men slept in real beds, with mattresses, and had electric lights. How they must have envied them-

selves those comforts after they got up in the line and shared blankets with the cooties!

At a meeting of the Horton Board of Education on December 31, 1917, it was unanimously decided to discontinue teaching German in the High school.

In addition to "meatless" days, "lightless" nights and all the other war inconveniences, a Kansas official invented "kickless" Thursday to give the home folks one day when they could lay off crabbing and feel happy just like old times.

Lieut. Edwin Keller, with the field artillery in France, wrote home in March, 1918, that an air raid in the States would do a lot of good for those folks who were laying down on the job of backing up the soldiers. He was right—a few hand grenades might have jarred 'em loose, too!

A rabbit drive on New Years day, 1918, managed by Dr. Clyde Gray, brought in 220 pounds of dressed rabbits from Bern and 640 pounds from Everest, Muscotah, Effingham and Horton—making a total of 860 pounds of darned good fresh meat that was shipped to the Company B boys at Camp Doniphan.

C. H. Vaughn, of Company B, 13th Engineers, wrote from France Nov. 24, 1917, that he had just returned from a three days trip to Paris, which cost him \$50 (let's see, how many francs is that?). He visited the biggest department store in the city and raved about the beauty of it, also the pretty girls—Oo, la la!

The men who felt worst about the war were those who enlisted at the first call in Company B and then were sent home from Camp Doniphan for physical disabilities. Few of their disabilities amounted to anything and thousands of men in much worse condition were taken in when the draft got into full swing. Elzie Hutchinson, an old member of Company B, was S. C. D'ed at Camp Doniphan and later drafted!

Argonne Cemetery—Romagne, France.

Dedicated on May 30, 1919, to the Fallen Victims of the
Meuse-Argonne:

On Romagne's slopes now may be seen
Long rows of graves in budding green
These mark the spot where heroes lie;
Such gallant youths feared not to die.

'Twas not for gold nor yet for gain
They suffered hardship, toil and pain;
Each did his bit, they gave their all
Most gladly at their Country's call.

Their bodies rest beneath this sod;
Their souls have "westerned" home to God
And wait our coming when we've done
The task they splendidly begun.

O God of Justice, God of Truth,
Behold this sacrifice of youth;
They consecrate this holy clay
We dedicate to Thee today.
As poppies spring from blood-stained sod
And lift their faces up to God
May all men from this sacred hour
Behold in "Love" the grander power,
The better life, the nobler good,
A warless world, Christ's Brotherhood.

—ANDREW MELROSE BRODIE.

A. E. F., Y. M. C. A.,

Wichita, Kansas.

Our Representative in the World War.

Paste your soldier's picture in this space and any newspaper clippings you have that mention him. They should all be saved for historical reference.

Name

Organization

Date into service.....Date discharged.....

The Roster of Those Who Gave Their Service.

The roster printed on the succeeding 32 pages of this book composes, so far as it is possible to secure the information, a list of those from this community who became a part of the military power of this nation during the Great War. The list is probably not complete, although the publishers spent a great deal of time and research in its compilation. At the bottom of each page a few blank lines are left to enter missing names, or to make corrections concerning those already tabulated.

An examination of this roster will show the names of 571 men and women in the service—we say men and women, because three women from this community are named. The roster is the glorious record of this community's manhood—it will live in history as an example of what a free nation can and will do in time of stress, for what the Horton community did is but a sample of what was done throughout the breadth and length of these United States.

Of the 571 persons listed, 280 were sent overseas—practically 50 per cent. Of the 280 who crossed the Atlantic, more than 100 were either killed or wounded—casualties totaling nearly 40 per cent. This was the price we paid.

In our roster of 571, we find that 29 men gave their lives for their country, 4 were captured by the enemy and 80 were either gassed or wounded on the battlefields.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Adams, George E.				
Adams, Lawrence H.	Sergeant	312th Co., M. T. Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Allen, Alex	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	
Anderson, Allie E.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Anderson, Dan E.	Private	Co. B, 13th Eng. (R. R.)	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Anderson, Les			Horton, Kans.	
Anderson, Seth	Musician	Hdq. Co., 806th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Andrews, Melvan			Everest, Kans.	
Applegate, Ellis	Private	Med. Corps, Ft. Bayard	Horton, Kans.	
Areher, Clyde L.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Asquith, Ben A.	Gun. Mate	United States Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Austin, Forrest	1st. Lieut.	Med. Corps, 2nd Division	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Baker, Robert J.	Private	Air Service	Horton, Kans.	
Baldwin, Franklin M.	Private	Q. M. Corps	St. Joseph, Mo.	
Baldwin, James B.	Mechanic	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Bales, Neal E.	Private	Co. D, 210th Engrs.	Horton, Kans.	
Bales, Thurman F.	Private		Horton, Kans.	
Barker, O. O.	1st. Lieut.	B. H. Ft. Oglethorpe	Muscotah, Kans.	
Bartlow, Barney	Sergeant	Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Barrand, Ruby	Fireman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Bauer, Leo	2 Cl. Sea.	U. S. Navy	Detroit, Mich.	
Baughman, Leo	Aviation	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Baughman, Temp	Private	Medical Corps	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Siberia
Paxter, Ralph G.	Private	Medical Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Baxter, Henry, J.	Private	44th Service Co., S. C.	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Bay, Charley		Hospital Corps	Everest, Kans.	
Bayless, Ralph	Private	Medical Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Beamer, Ernest C.	Private	Co. C, 20th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Beamer, Walter	Private	Co. B, 353rd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Beard, Lawrence	Sergeant	Casual Detach., Ft. Riley	Horton, Kans.	
Bechtold, Alwyn R.	Private	30th Co., 164th Dep. Brig.	Horton, Kans.	
Bechtold, George E.	Corporal	Bat. E, 28th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	
Belden, Theodore C.	Band Sgt	Hdq. Co, 110th Engrs.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Belden, Walter	Sergeant	Bat. C, 149th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	A, E. F., Wounded
Bell, Frank C.	Private	Motor Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Benson, Walter	Sergeant	Co. D, 362nd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Berney, Nicholas P.	Private	Co. F, 13th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Bickhlmeir, Frank	Corporal	Hq. Co. 141 Field Arty.	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Bhear, George	Private	Co. E, 353rd Infantry	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Bicklmeier, Louis	Private	358th Fld. Hosp.	Horton, Kans.	Died of Disease.
Biby, Frank	Private	Troop M, 307th Cav.	Horton, Kans.	
Biby, Wilbert F.	Wagoner	Cavalry	Horton, Kans.	
Birch, Arthur M.	1st Sgt.	110th F. S. B.	Bern, Kans.,	American E. F.
Bland, Richard	Private		Everest, Kans.	
Blakely, Chas. F.	2d. Lieut	Coast Artillery Corps	Washington, D. C.	
Bland, Richard	Private		Everest, Kans.	
Blaser, Chris E.	Private	Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry	Bern, Kans.	
Bloch, Paul	Sergeant	Hdq. Troop, 3rd Army	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Bolen, Oscar	Corporal	Co. N, 19th Engrs. (R. R.)	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Bolen, Roscoe	Sergeant	Co. D, 20th Engineers	Horton Kans.	American E. F.
Bowman, Roy	Private	117th Am. Tr.	Horton, Kans.	Died of Disease
Boyce, Daniel A.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Athol, Kans.	
Broadbuss, Ralph M.	1st Sgt.	M. T. Co. 499 M. Sup. Tr. 421	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Brooks, Charlie	Corporal	4th Dept. Labor Co.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Brooks, Homer R.	Boilermaker	U. S. S. "Frederick"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Brosig, Walter S.	Private	Co. I, 21st Engrs.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Browne, Chas. H.	Major	70th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Brown, P. A.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Brownlee, Robert C.	Cadet	Reserve Officers Trn, Camp	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Brull, Anthony A.	Private	Evac. Hosp. No. 29	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., Died at Sea
Brun, Franklin	Private	Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Brun, Kilby	Private	Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Brunner, Sam	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Bern, Kans.	American E. F.
Bunck, Henry	Cook	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	Died of Disease
Burbank, Clyde	Fireman	388 Bakery Co.	Muscotah, Kans.	
Burbank, Leon	Seaman	U. S. S. Imperator	Muscotah, Kans.	
Burns, Aloysius J.		U. S. N. R. F., Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Burger, Harry L.	Cadet	Reserve Off. Train. Camp	Horton, Kans.	
Bushong, Alfred	Sergeant	Q. M. Corps, Railroad	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Bushong, Bryan W.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Bushey, Dwight C.	Sgt. 1st Cl.	4th Grand Division	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Bushong, Henry	Private	Co. I, 147th Engineers	Everest, Kans.	
Busser, Claude P.	Corporal	Co. E, 110th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Busser, Earl P.			Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Cabill, Jasper	Private	Tank Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Cahill, Edward J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Cahill, William M.	Private	Engineers (Ry.)	Horton, Kans.	
Calvert, Chas.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Muscotah, Kans.	
Calvert, Geo. H.	Private	110th Amn. Train	Effingham Kans.	American E. F.
Campbell, Herbert S.	Corporal	164th Depot Brigade	Horton, Kans.	
Cameron, John L.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Candreia, Louis J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Carpenter, Elmer			Muscotah, Kans.	
Carr, Cyril Matthew	Private	Amb. Driver, Med. Corps	Willis, Kans.	
Casey, John	Shipfitter	U. S. S. "North Dakota"	Horton, Kans.	
Chalmers, James			Everest, Kans.	
Christner, Glenn J.	Armed Guard	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Claflin, Sanford F.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Clarke, Howard	Corporal	519th Tank Bn.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Clarke, Paul	Sergeant	14th Air Serv. Regt.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Clark, Walter J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Coffman, Thos. Earl	Private	Co. G, 353rd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Conner, Bearl	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Conner, Chas. E.	Cook	Hdq. Det. 35th Division	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Connor, Frank L.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Connor, John W.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Cordill, Ivan R.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Bern, Kansas.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Cortelyou, Peter	Private	S. A. T. C.	Muscotah, Kans.	
Cotton, Norman S.	Private	Co. G, 69th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Coy, Harry C.	Phr. Mate	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Crane, Chas.	Captain	Q. M. Corps		
Crawford, Floyd	Bugler	110th F. S. B.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Crawford, Ira G.	Private	M. C. 172nd Aero Sqdn.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Crayton, Earl C.	Private	Rat. C, 129th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Creps, Rea	Private	Ammunition Train		
Cress, William Henry	Private	Co. H, 351st Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Curran, Charles	Seaman	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Cusic, Burney			Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Edde, Gilbert H.	Private	Evac. Am. Co. 26	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Edwards, Joseph M.	Private	Co. M, 14th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Edds, Harris		Medical Corps	Baker, Kans.	
Eggleston, Edward		U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Ellingson, Martin	Private	Prov. Base Animal Dept.	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Ellison, Ralph	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F, Wounded
Ellis, Wylie B.			Everest, Kans.	
Engleman, Bertram A.		Tank Corps	Baker, Kans.	
Ettle, Dan E.	Private	302nd Motor Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Evans, Frank B.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Eyer, Ralph E.	Machinist	U. S. S. "Alabama"	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Farmer, Corrie			Horton, Kans.	
Felts, Roy H.	Wagoner	Sup. Co., 70th Infantry	Willis, Kans.	
Filmore, Gus J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	St. Louis, Mo.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Fleming, Eugene B.	Private	Co. B, 551st Engineers	Horton, Kans.	
Fletcher, Thomas Glenn			Powhattan, Kans.	
Flowers, Clarence	Corporal	333rd Bu. Tank Corps	Horton Kans.	
Flowers, Mrs. Clarence	Nurse	U. S. N. S. Reserve	Horton, Kans.	(Not Called.)
Foster, Earl A.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Foster, Floyd C.	Wagoner	Supply Co., 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Franklin, Harvey D.	Signalman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Franklin, Ralph	Ensign	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Freeland, Harry H.	Bugler	Co. F, 12th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Freeland, James P.	Corporal	Co. I, 353rd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Friend, Harold	Sergeant	6th Marine Reg. Band	Horton, Kans.	
Friend, John H.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Gardner, John R.	Private	Mobile Hospital No. 12	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Gerber, John F.			Horton, Kans.	
Gibson, George W.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Arrington, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action.
Gigstad, Gilmore	Seaman 2 Cl.	U. S. "Alabama"	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Gillmore, Earl A.	2nd. Lt.	Veterinary Corps	Effingham, Kans.	
Gilbertson, John			Horton, Kans.	
Girdner, Frank	Private	Co. B, 13th Engrs. (Ry)	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Good, Benjamin P.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Goodpasture, Dillard			Horton Kans.	
Goss, Dr. H. L.	1st. Lt.	Med. Corps, Douglas, Ariz.	Horton, Kans.	
Goings, Dannie	Private	Co. D, 350th M. G. Bat.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Gordon, Jesse C.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	Died of Disease.
Goux, William F.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Grant, U. S., Jr.	Seaman	U. S. S. "Huntington"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Grebb, Ferdie P.	Seaman	U. S. S. "Missouri"	Horton, Kans.	
Gregg, Albert B.	Private	353rd Infantry	Willis, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Gregg, Charles L.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Willis, Kans.	
Green, Carl W.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Griffin, Chas. E.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Grigg, Don R.			Horton, Kans.	
Grosvenor, Horace C.	Private	Co. G, 117th Am. Tr.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Guier, Joe	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Guy, Fay	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Hall, Edward J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	American E. F.
Hamilton, Orville E.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Hamner, Arthur A.	Cadet Off	M. G. Co.	Effingham, Kans.	
Hansen, John T.	Private	5th Training Bn.	Willis, Kans.	
Hanson, Harry	Private	Bty. D, 339th Field Arty.	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Harker, Dr. H. J.	Captain	Medical Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Harris, Clarence A.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Harris, Charles M.	Q. M. Sgt.	Field Remount Sqd. 319	Netawaka, Kans.	American E. F.
Harris, Hector W.	Private	Co. B, 110th Engrs.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Harris, James B.			Horton, Kans.	
Harris, John O.	Corporal	12th Co., C. A. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Harvey, Glenn	Sergeant		St. Joseph, Mo.	
Harvey, Luzerne C.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Hawley, Dwight H.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Hayes, Roy	Corporal	Co. D, 805th Pioneer Inf.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Hayum, Arthur	Sergeant	306th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Prisoner of War

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Hegerty, Clarence	Private	S. A. T. C.	Muscatoh, Kans.	
Heuney, Frank L.	Seaman	U. S. S. "Solace"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Henney, Homer J.	1st Lieut	139th Infantry	Horton Kans.	American E. F.
Henderson, William M.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Hensley, M. A.	Private	M. C. 129th Field Arty.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Herbstreith, Lloyd H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Oneida, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Hessen, Claud A.	Private	Co. L, —	Horton, Kans.	
Hiatt, Dewey	Private	16th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Hiatt, Marion G.	Private	16th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Hiatt, James C.	Private	40th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Higgins, Benjamin A.	Private	San. Detach. 141st Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Higley, Roland C.		Bat. —, 128th F. A.	Effingham, Kans.	American E. F.
Hill, Dr. W. R.	1st Lieut	D. C., M. O. R. C.	Horton, Kans.	(Not Called.)
Hildebrand, Harvey S.	Private	Co. K, 353rd Infantry	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded.
Hinkley, Joe B.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Bern, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Hitchcock, Stanley	Private	Hdq. Co., 353rd Infantry	St. Joseph, Mo.	American E. F.
Hoar, Sheldon, D.	Private	5th Park Co., Aviation	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Hoar, Stanley L.			Willis, Kans.	
Hockman, Bennett	Corporal	119th Trans. Corps.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Hodgen, Calvin J.	1st Sgt.	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Hodler, William F.		M. G. Bn. 88th Div.	Baker, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Hoffnell, T. R.	Private	V. T., S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Holtzer, Henry	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	St. Joseph, Mo.	
Hood, Norval C.			Horton, Kans.	
Houghton, Leo J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Hossfeld, John F.			Baker, Kans.	
Hubbard, Leslie	Private	Edgewood Arsenal	Muscotah, Kans.	
Hudelston, Dave	Private	Co. K, 353rd Infantry	Everest, Kans.	
Hulda, Arnold V.	Private	Prov. Truck Co.	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Hutchinson, Elzie C.	Corporal	Motor Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Hutchinson, Elmer E.	Private	815th Pioneer Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Hutchinson, Orval E.	Blacksmith	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Iles, Merle T.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., wounded.
Irsik, Leo M.	Corporal	110th Supply Train	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Jack, Thos. A.	Cook	Hdq. Detach. 35th Div.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Jacobson, Henry	Seaman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Jacobson, Sigwald	Private	10th Division	Everest, Kans.	
Jensen, Reuben	Corporal	210th Sanitary Train	Everest, Kans.	
Jesch, Frank C., Jr.	Private	Co. A, 69th Infantry	Willis, Kans.	
Jolly, J. L.			Horton, Kans.	
Jones, Carl R.	Private	8th Field Sig. Bn.	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Jones, John F.	Private	89th Division	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Kane, George E.	Corporal	Co. L, 353rd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Keller, Henry J.	1st Lieut.	55th Coast Arty.	Willis, Kans.	
Keller, Irwin	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Topeka, Kans.	American E. F.
Kelley, Hugh C.	Private	4th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	
Kerns, Earl A.	Sgt.-Maj.	Hdq. Det. Camp Funston	Rolla, Mo.	
Kerr, Leroy	Private	Vetinary Unit, 10th Div.	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Kilkenny, John P.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Killoren, Richard E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	
King, Silvester	Corporal	Bat. A, 13th Field Arty.	Bern, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Kinsey, Arnold M.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Bern, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Kinsey, William O.	Private	Bat. A, 13th Field Arty.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Kipp, Homer	Private	Bty. C, 30th Field Arty.	Horton, Kans.	
Kirk, Guy	Private	164th Dep. Brig.	Everest Kans.	
Kleppe, Herman J.	Private	Bty. C, 30th Field Arty.	Baker, Kans.	
Kneisel, Frank	Private	C'o. A, 49th Engineers	Baker, Kans.	
Kneisel, Harry	Sergeant	110th Amm. Train	Baker, Kans.	American E. F.
Kneisel, Philip G.	Private	Field Artillery	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Knight, John D.	Private	Bat. C, 129th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Knudson, Charles	2nd Lieut		Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Kubeck, Ernest	Corporal			
Kyle, Ralph				

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Lading, Arthur A.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Lading, Paul	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Lambert, Theodore	Sergeant	Q. M. C. 315th Bak. Co.	Horton, Kans.	
Lambert, Thurman G.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Landon, Chas. K.		Marines	Horton, Kans.	
Lanter, John S.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Larson, Elmer		U. S. Navy	Everest Kans.	A. E. F., Died at Sea
Larson, Lars S.	Private	Co. H, 351st Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Larson, Gustave	Private	Co. I, 351st Infantry	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Lassen Ernest	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Lawler, Earl	Corporal	144th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Lehn, Jacob	Sergeant	Supply Co. 55th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	
Leitch, James	Private	Co. H, 351st Infantry	Everest Kans.	American E. F.
Lepick, Fred			Everest, Kuas.	
Lewis, Harold F.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Lewis, Ross Jack	Private		Horton, Kans.	
Lewis, Roy	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Lindsay, Andrew T.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Little, Charles T.	Private	164th D. B.	Muscotah Kans.	
Little, Norman E.		Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Little, Ralph	Cadet	Bal. Sec. S. C.	Topeka, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Lindsay, Robert G.	2nd Lieut	Field Artillery	Kansas City, Kans.	
Long, Harvey	Cook	Coast Arty. Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Long, William H.	Private	73rd Co., C. A. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Long, Roy	Private	Bat. —, 128th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Lyon, George H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Louborg, Arthur C.	Cadet	O. T. C., Camp Taylor	Horton, Kans.	
Lowe, Tommie A.	Private	Field Remount Sqd. 322	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Luebbé, John W.	Private	Co. D, 314th Engrs.	Horton, Kans.	
Luke, Frank	Private	Hdq. 5th Army Corps	Mercier, Kans.	American E. F.
Lyons, Bernard C.	Private	Co. D, 350th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Lyons, Charles A.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Baker, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Maguire, Mark	Private	Co. A, 110th Engrs.	Muscotah,	American E. F.
Maher, Francis	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Maher, Isadore R.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	White Cloud, Kans.	American E. F.
Mann, George T.	Seaman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Mapes, Hurshel	Private	Co. B, 13th Engrs, (Ry)	Horton, Kans.	
Marak, Pierman J.	Private	70th Infantry	Willis, Kans.	A. E. F., Died of Disease
Markley, William N.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Oneida, Kans.	
Mariott, Henry A.	Corporal		Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Marsh, Leland		U. S. Navy	Muscotah, Kans.	
Marshall, Cleve	Phar. Mate	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Martin, Arthur A.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Martin, Ray	Private	Med. Corps. 10th Division	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Massey, Addison R.	Sergeant	Hdq. 7th Army Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Masquat, George R.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Masquat, Henry A.			Mereier, Kans.	
Mathena, Philip L.	Private	10th Division	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Maxwell, Dan K.	Wagoner	Sup. Co. 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Maxwell, Floyd V.	Private	7th Co., 164th Dep. Brig.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Maxwell, John H.	Wagoner	Sup. Co. 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Maynard, John	Ensign	U. S. Navy	Muscotah, Kans.	Drowned
McAllister, Paul	Sergeant	Co. C, 22nd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
McAmis, William O.			Horton, Kans.	
McCubbin, Don	Private		Muscotah, Kans.	
McDaniel, Israel N.		U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
McDonald, Fred	Private	Camp Cody, N. M.	Muscotah, Kans.	
McElroy, Lawrence E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
McEuen, T. Orville	Corporal	Bat. F, 18th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	
McGinnis, Edwin J.	Corporal	Co. A, 138th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	
McGraw, Miles	Machinist	U. S. S. "Pompey"	Horton, Kans.	
McGuffin, Frank L.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
McKelvey, Ivan	Corporal	Co. 5, 164th D. B.	Horton, Kans.	
McManigal, J. W.	1st Lieut.	139th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded, Captured
McMinds, Erwin P.	Cook	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
McNulty, John		496th Aero Sqd.	Horton, Kans.	
Meel, Waid M.			Whiting, Kans.	
Melvin, George	Private	Co. F, 13th Engrs. (Ry)	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Mensinger, Harry S.	Private	Co. B, 305th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Merkel, Otto	Private	Medical Corps	Everest, Kans.	
Merrill, Frank	Sergeant	45th. Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Merrill, Lawrence	Corporal	Sup. Co., 6th Marines	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded (3)
Merz, Floyd H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Miller, George D.	Sergeant	Field Remount Squad. 313	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Miller, Henry J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans., A. E. F.,	Killed in Action
Miller, Henry Lawrence	Sergeant	Bat. E, 130th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Modeland, Eugene	Private	6th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Monhollon, James C.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Whiting, Kans.	American E. F.
Morris, Lloyd	Private	417th Trench Mor. Bty.	Horton, Kans.	
Mortenson, Oscar	Private	Co. M, 139th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Mos-co-the, Edward			Mercier, Kans.	
Mosier, William	Private	Co. C, 353rd Infantry	Horton Kans.	American E. F.
Moss, Benjamin L.	Private	Bat. A, 63rd C. A. C.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Moss, Charles A.	Private	Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Munson, Charles D.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Murphy, William H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Murray, Chas.	Sergeant	Co. G, 139th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Murray, Edwin	Private	S. A. T. C.	Muscotah, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Neff, Ralph	Private	Hdq. Co. 137th Infantry	Bern, Kans.	American E. F.
Newell, Robert	Quar. 1st Cl.	U. S. S. "Rathburn"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Neylon, George A.	2nd Lieut	Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Noel, Joseph R.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Noel, William B.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Baker, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Oaks, Sidney	Private	Amb. Co. 261, 16th Div.	Everest, Kans.	
Oaks, Tess	Private	Amb. Co. 261, 16th Div.	Everest, Kans.	
O'Brien, Clyde	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
O'Brien, Earl A.	Private	Co. B, 130th M. G. Bat.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Olsen, Christopher	Seaman 2 Cl.	Bay Ridge, N. Y.	Willis, Kans.	
Olson, Henry H.	1st Lieut	Med. Corps, 12th San. Tr.	Willis, Kans.	
Olson, H. C. Jr.	Seaman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Omdahl, Alfred	Private	Co. -, 110th Ammunition Tr.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Ommell, Peter S.	Private	Medical Corps	Horton, Kans.	
O'Neil, William M.	Private	Co. F, 110th Engrs.	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Osborn, James W.				

Pace, Ezekial P.	Private	Co. H, 70th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Peckham, Orville O.	Seaman 21 Cl.	U. S. Navy	Willis, Kans.	
Pence, Arnel	Electrician	U. S. S. "New Mexico"	Horton, Kans.	
Pederson, Perry	Private	Co. 5, Replacement Camp	Baker, Kans.	
Pederson, Prentes	Sergeant	Co. B, 13th Engrs. (Ry)	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Pendleton, Gail	Private	Co. F, 351st Infantry	Baker, Kans.	
Peterson, Albert A.	Private	U. S. Marine Corps	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., Died of Disease
Peterson, John	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	Santo Domingo
Peterson, Raymond V.	Corporal	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Pettet, Charles M.	Private	Co. G, 351st Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Petree, Lester	Sergeant	Military Police	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Philben, Frank	Private	Forestry Service	Muscotah, Kans.	
Pierce, Claude K.	Private	Hdq. Co. 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Pierce, Roy R.	Private	Co. G, 117th Am. Tr.	Powhattan, Kans.	
Ping, Albert	Private	3rd Infantry	Powhattan, Kans.	
Ping, Lester O.	Private	37th Aero Squadron	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Plummer, Louis N.	Coppersmith	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Plummer, Thomas M.	1st Lieut.	M. C., B. H., Camp Bowie	Horton, Kans.	
Poull, Fred A.				
Poutre, Fred G.				

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Powers, Morris	Storekeeper	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Prescott, Frank	Marine Eng	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Raber, Walter E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Powhattan, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Ray, Oscar N.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Ray, William J.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Reeves, Sylvester H.		U. S. Navy	Willis, Kans.	
Reinertson, Sigvold			Horton, Kans.	
Richardson, Galileo			Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Rice, Paul E.	Private	Co. C, 115th F. S. B.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Reid, George A.	Private		Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Rick, Harold S.	Sergeant	Co. B, 128th M. G. Bn.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Rife, Charles L.	Private	M. C., 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Riggs, I. B.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Rivers, Richard C.	2nd Lieut.	Sanitary Corps	Muscotah, Kans.	
Roach, Kenneth	Wagoner	Supply Co. 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Roberts, Archie O.	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Roberts, Earl A.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Roberts, Charles E.	Sergeant	203rd M. P. Co.	Polo, Mo.	A. E. F., Wounded
Roberts, Charles E.	Private	Tank Corps	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Roberts, Isaac W.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Roberts, Nelle R.	Nurse	Base Hosp. No. 28	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Robinson, George A.	Cobbler	Supply Co. 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Rogers, Glenn W.	Private	6th Co. Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Rogers, James R.	Sergeant	333rd Butcher Co., Q. M. C.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Rogers, Russell	Sergeant	333rd Butcher Co.	Horton, Kans.	
Robertson, Paul L.	Yeoman 2 Cl.	U. S. S. "Olympia"	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Rollison, Truman J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Rook, George	Private	S. A. T. C.	Missouri Kans.	
Root, Roy	Private	17th Engrs. (Ry.)		
Rosenhoover, Albert	Private	164th Depot Brigade	Everest, Kans.	
Rosenhoover, William	Corporal	412th Co. Mot. Trans. Corps	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Ross, Earl W.	Private	Hdq. Co. 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Captured
Ross, John E.	Coppersmith	U. S. Navy, Aviation	Horton, Kans.	
Russell, John C.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Rutledge, Dewey	Private	6th Co., Trans. Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Saddler, Alexander	Private	Co. C, 351st M. G. Bn.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Salverson, Leonard B.	Private	Troop F, 307th Cav.	Horton, Kans.	
Sandlin, Ralph			Horton, Kans.	
Sautter, Paul H.	Captain	806th Pioneer Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Sawyer, Dale D.		U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Sawyer, John		U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Saxton, Robert	Private	Forestry Service	Everest, Kans.	
Schraer, Todd	Sergeant	353rd Infantry	Everest, Kans.	
Schaer, Tom	Private	60th Co., 164th Dep. Brig.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Scalapino, Anthony	Private	Sig. Corps, Ft. Leavenworth	Horton, Kans.	
Scalapino, William	Yeoman	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Scheid, August	Private	Co. A, 210th Amm. Trn.	Everest, Kans.	
Schlagle, Allen	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded (2)
Schlagle, Dannie	Sergeant	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Schober, Henry R.	Cook		Baker, Kans.	
Schone, Herman A.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Schraer, George	Sergeant	Med. Corps Ft. D. A. Russell	Baker, Kans.	
Schuetz, Xavier F.			Baker, Kans.	
Schwanb, John H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Selland, Sigurd L.	Fireman	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Scott, Leslie	Private	R. R. Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Seever, Ray H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Rushville, Mo.	
Selland, Sigurd L.	Fireman	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Shannon, Ed			Horton, Kans.	
Shanton, Lynn C.	Cadet	Air Service	Lincoln, Kans.	
Shipman, William H.		U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Shoebrooks, Ivor H.	Private	Field Signal Battalion	Horton, Kans.	
Shuckkahoese, Isaac	Seaman	U. S. S. "Mississippi"	Horton, Kans.	
Siebeumorgan, Leo	Private	70th Infantry	Wetmore, Kans.	
Simmons, Clifford	Private	Co. M, 18th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Simmons, John H.	Private	Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Simpson, Joseph	Private	Co. C, 806th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Slattery, Thos. W.	Cook	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Sloan, Henry J.	Petty Off.	U. S. Navy	Huron, Kans.	American E. F.
Sloan, Irvin G.	Gun Mate	U. S. S. "Oklahoma"	Huron, Kans.	American E. F.
Smalley, Ralph E.	1st. Lieut.	210th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Small, W. L.	Major	M. C., 240th P. A.	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Smith, Benjamin H.	1st Lieut.	Chaplain, 69th Infantry	Kansas City, Mo.	
Smith, Miss Bertha	Sergeant	U. S. Marine Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Smith, Earl		U. S. Navy		
Smith, Harry A.	2nd Lieut.	341st M. G. Battalion	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Smith, Harry J.	Private	U. S. Marine Corps	Horton, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Smith, James D.	Mech.	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Smith, J. H.		U. S. S. "New Hampshire"	Horton, Kans.	
Smith, Walter, E.	Ensign	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Smithers, Claud C.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Snavelly, Charles S.	Blacksmith	Co. I, 12th Rgt., U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Snavelly, Neil L.	Cook	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Snodgrass, Orie	Private	— 353rd Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Snyder, Byron F.	Corporal	Co. I, 45th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Snyder, Neil W.	Yeoman	U. S. S. "Olympia"	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Sodergren, Charles A.	Sergeant	Co. F, 210th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	
Sowers, Homer	Private	Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Spear, Charlie	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Speer, Leroy J.	Cook	Military Police	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Speer, Joe R.	Sergeant	Co. I, 353rd Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Spence, Gene	Sergeant	Bat. E, 72nd Co., C. A. C.	Portland, Me.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Spicer, Albert L.	Private	129th M. G. Bn.	Centralia, Kans.	
Spicer, Harley		Marines		
Spicer, Ray R.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Centralia, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Spitznagle, Harry D.	Seaman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Stahl, Harold	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Stirton, Charley E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Sturton, Chester B.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Stoddard Paul		Bat. B, 323rd Field Arty.	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Stone, Fred	Private	Bat. —, 13th F. A.	Horton, Kans.	
Stone, Glenn O.	Private	Quartermaster Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Stout, Clyde	Machinist	U. S. S. "Pittsburg"	Horton, Kans.	
Stout, Earl H.	Corporal	Co. E, 139th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action
Stovall, Woodson E.	Private	291st M. P. Co.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Streeter, Carl	Q. M. 1st CL	Air Serv., U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Streeter, Herbert	Wagoner	U. S. Navy	Everest, Kans.	
Strube, Henry M.	Private	Evac. Amb. Co. 35	Baker, Kans.	American E. F.
Stuff, George	Private	M. C., Ft. Leavenworth	Horton, Kans.	
Sullivan, Leo	Private	S. A. T. C.	Muscotah, Kans.	
<hr/>				
Tate, Walter	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	
Tapsee, Lyman	Private	103rd Field Hosp.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Died of Wounds
Taylor, Benjamin F.	Private	3rd Co. W. P. B. Guards	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Terrill, Roy E.	1st Lieut.	137th Infantry	Herington, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Theiss, Arthur I.	1st Lieut.	137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Thompson, Andrew J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Thompson, Ivan R.				

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Thompson, John R.	Captain	137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Thompson, Lester H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Thompson, Thomas B.	Sergeant	Co. L, 58th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Tinsley, John S.	Corporal	Co. C, 351st Infantry	Willis Kans.	American E. F.
Todd, Frank G.	Captain	177th Brig. Hdq.	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Tombleson, Alvin	Private	Base Hospital No. 100	Horton, Kans.	
Torkleson, Alfred	Gun Mate	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Torkleson, Carl				
Torkleson, Gottfried T.	Private	15th Div. Sanitary Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Torkleson, Recine B.	Private	Signal Corps	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Torkelson, Hans C.	Private	10th Division	Everest, Kans.	
Torkelson, Nels R.	Cook	Hospital	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Trompeter, Ernest P.	Watertend'r	U. S. S. "Michigan"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Trompeter, Oscar	1st Lieut.	354th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Tulk, Earl H.	Private	Co. D, 111th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Tuohey, Pat	Cadet	Air Service	Pierce Junction, Kans.	
Tyler, James	Gun Mate	U. S. S. "Nevada"	Huron, Kans.	American E. F.
Utter, R. L.		Aviation Service	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Vast, Lacy W.		10th Division	Horton, Kans.	
Vanchosick, Earl	Private	3rd Co. 164th D. B.	Horton, Kans.	
Vanderbilt, Herman	Private	Co. B, 54th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Vaughn, C. H.	Private	Co. B, 13th Engrs. (Ry.)	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Viles, Alson L.	Private	Co. L, 140th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans., A. E. F.	Died War Prisoner
Vining, Guy E.	1st Lieut.	137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Wallace, Willard	Private	69th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Wallace, Joe	Private	Co. C, 69th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	
Wallingford, Claiborne L	Private	Co. C, 6th Tr. Bn. S. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Wallingford, Rolla A.	Private	Co. B, 50th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Walls, Andrew A.	Private	Co. 32, Replac. Unit No. 8	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Walls, Lawrence J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Warrick, William W.	Wagoner	Supply Co., 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Wa-was-suc, Philip			Mercier, Kans.	
Watson, Harry	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Weber, Arthur D.	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Weber, Leo	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Weekly, Emmett			Baker, Kans.	
Weikle, Clyde	Seaman	U. S. Navy		
Weir, Arthur N.	Corporal	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Killed in Action

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Weir, Karl E.	Private	Co. A, 339 Bn. Tank Corps	Horton, Kans.	
Welker, Lewis E.	Corporal	Co. C, 110th F. S. B.	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
West, Jesse B.	Private	5th Co., 2nd Wing, Aviation	Horton, Kans.	
Wewenes, Philip N.	Bugler	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Wheatley, Edwin T.	Captain	354th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Whiffen, Paul	Private	M. C., 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Whiffen, Uridge	Cook	Co. G, 117th Am. Trn.	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
White, George E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	American E. F.
White, Jesse A.	2d Lieut	130th M. G. Bn.	Willis, Kans.	American E. F.
Whittier, Clyde J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Widaman, William	Sergeant	Co. C, 24th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Wilcox, Homer				
Wilcoxson, Lonnie				
Wiley, Geo. R.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Williams, Marion	Private	S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Willich, Henry	Private	Sup. Co., 30th Field Arty.	Muscotah, Kans.	
Willis, Paul R.	Seaman	U. S. S. "Kernaushah"	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Wilson, Estel	Private	Co. B, 7th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Wilson, Fremont J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Wilson, George W.	Gun Mate	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Wilson, Ray			Muscotah, Kans.	

Name	Rank	Organization	Home Address	Remarks
Wilson, Webb	Cadet	O. T. C., Camp Grant	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Windsor, Chas. A.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Everest, Kans.	American E. F.
Winterscheidt, Fred C.	Sgt. 1 Cl.	Co. C, 47th Engineers	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Winterscheidt, Paul C.	Gun Pointer	U. S. S. "Eten"	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Wittwer, Edwin J.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Wolfe, Roland J.	Sergeant	Nat. Army Sec. S. A. T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Wood, Roy R.	Private	Aviation T. C.	Horton, Kans.	
Wonder, Harry F.	App-Seaman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	American E. F.
Worrell, Antone	2d Lieut	258th Aero Squadron	Horton, Kans.	A. E. F., Wounded
Wright, Alvin R.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Horton, Kans.	
Yaw, Fred W.	Private	Co. F, 5th Engineers	Willis, Kans.	
Yazel, Hernan E.	Major	Field Hosp. Co. 38	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Yockey, Herbert	Switchman	U. S. Navy	Horton, Kans.	
Young, Arthur E.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Effingham, Kans.	
Young, Carl H.	Private	Co. B, 137th Infantry	Muscotah, Kans.	American E. F.
Young, Dewey			Muscotah, Kans.	
Zelfel, Francis J.			Horton, Kans.	

Random Notes About Our Soldiers

Between May 25 and 29, 1918, 71 Brown county men made the never-to-be-forgotten trip to Camp Funston.

Three of the five Horton physicians got into the army, and those who were left here sure had an interesting time during the flu epidemic in the fall of 1918.

Jess Matthews, a Brown county farm hand, went insane while waiting at Hiawatha to be sent to Camp Funston with a contingent of drafted men in July, 1918. Too bad, too bad!

It was July 11, 1918, before the folks back home learned that the 35th Division had been sent into the front lines in France. Three Horton men were in the first outfit that occupied trenches—the Second Battalion of the 139th Infantry—on June 19.

Corporal Lawrence Merrill wrote from France on June 3, 1918, that he had been in the hospital since May 1 for two reasons—one complaint was trench itch and the other was mustard gas. His outfit, the Sixth Marines, spent 45 days continuously in the front lines before he had the pleasure of being sent to the hospital.

The first Horton representation in the draft were the 11 men called to Hiawatha on April 29, 1918—over a year after the war had been declared on Germany. They were: Leonard B. Salverson, Thomas Earl Coffman, Walter Beamer, John W. Luebbe, Thurman F. Bales, George E. Kane, Jacob Lehn, George H. Yale, Wilbert F. Biby, John Gilbertson and Frank Biby. A few months later Coffman and Kane were wounded in action in France. Coffman did not get discharged from the hospital for nearly a year.

Mainly About Our Soldier Men.

Will Purnell, who works as a machinist by day, made 100 garments for Belgian refugees in his spare time at home nights during the war.

Captain John A. Ashworth, at one time a regular army sergeant-instructor of the Kansas National Guard, commanded Company B during much of its service overseas. It is a coincidence that he was sent here to instruct Company B in 1914, when the organization was first formed.

Mrs. Chas. H. Browne was probably the only Horton woman who got to see her soldier leave for France. She didn't know the 35th Division was scheduled to leave when she went to Lawton, Okla., on a visit, but she was left standing at the switch in the Camp Doniphan yards when her husband and his outfit pulled out for the port of embarkation. And when she got home the censorship rules prevented her from printing a single line about it!

Lieutenant Jesse White, of the 130th Machine-gun Battalion, received an April 25th, 1918, copy of the Headlight-Commercial in France. He gave the paper to Lieutenant Homer Henney, of Company I, 139th Infantry, who passed it on to Lieutenant McManigal, of Company II of the same regiment. By this time one page and a part of the front page was gone. Lieutenant McManigal threw the paper to Captain Browne, of Company E, 139th Infantry, as his train passed a station where the latter organization was waiting. Browne during a march that afternoon happened to meet Company B and turned the paper over to Lieutenant Guy Vining, who in turn passed it on to the men of Company B. The boys in their letters home about July 20, all mentioned how glad they were to see "The Old Home Sheet." The paper was received by

White in the British sector at the northwest end of the battle line and finally reached Company B at the almost extreme southeast end of the battle front, near Switzerland.

Ex-Sergeant-Major John P. Kilkenny is being honored because of his war record. He was appointed fuel administrator of Horton December 9, 1919.

Woodson E. Stovall stayed in France about as late as any of 'em, as he did not reach the United States until October 24, 1919—nearly a year after the Armistice was signed.

The first death from this community was printed in the casualty list of July 17, 1918. The name given was James A. Dunham, of Whiting. He had never lived here, but his insurance went to an adopted sister who makes her home in Whiting.

Temp Baughman will be the last Horton soldier home—if he ever gets here. He is a private in the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, and has been located at Vladivostok, Russia, for many months. His last letter home gave no dope about when his outfit would start back to the States.

Mrs. R. Bolen received a letter in June, 1918, from Mademoiselle Madeline Soulie, who wrote that she had met her son Oscar Bolen, while out walking one day and Bolen and his companion, who was Gene Modeland, were very much surprised to find that she could speak good English. She described the town and the place in France where the soldiers were working to a considerable extent.

George Masquat, the big Kickapoo Indian corporal in Company B, was one of the worst wounded men from this community. He was hit in several places, and comrades who saw him hit said he was so badly shot up that they never expected to see him alive again. But he is a pretty husky man yet, and claims he will get into another war if we have one, as the country needs men they can't kill!

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

Harold Friend probably served longer overseas than any other Horton man, as he was there 23 months. He served 25 months in the Sixth Marines.

Dr. H. L. Goss, now First Lieutenant Goss, Medical Corps, is one of the few Horton men still in the army at this time. He is stationed at an army hospital at Douglass, Ariz.

Frank Merrill, who served with the Sixth Marines, was wounded and sent to the hospital on three different occasions. Allen Schlagle was wounded twice and so were two or three other Horton soldiers.

Roseoe Bolen, formerly of Company B, was married but enlisted in the 20th Engineers. He went to France in February, 1918, and was overseas 17 months. His brother, Oscar Bolen, enlisted in Company B, but was transferred to an engineer regiment. He was sent to France in March, 1918, and also served there 17 months.

Most people do not know it, but Dr. L. Reynolds, of Horton, got a commission as captain in the medical corps of the army. The commission was intended for his son, of the same name, who served as a medical officer in France, and the doctor has never accepted his commission, as he probably would have done had he been younger.

Paul Willis wrote home August 9, 1918, that since enlisting in the navy nine months before, he had called at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans, in the United States, at Portsmouth, Weymouth, Dartmouth and Plymouth, in England, in addition to La Havre and Paris, France. He got to see a whole lot of the country, and a heck of a sight more

ocean. On one trip a sub. fired two torpedoes at his ship, one of which was so close he saw the brass nose on it! He was in the gun crew that was firing at the sub. all the time.

Clyde Archer says the funniest thing he saw in the army was when several small pack mules were gassed in the Somme-Dieu sector, and some wise colonel made a bunch of doughboys carry them out on litters!

Dr. H. J. Harker was the first Horton physician into service, and they kept him a solid year at Fort Riley. After finishing his training he commanded a company; was a personnel adjutant, had a field hospital and several times prepared to go overseas, but a rescinding order always showed up at the last minute.

Clarence P. Noe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Noe, who live in the southwest corner of Brown county, was seriously wounded July 19, 1918, while serving with the 26th Infantry. His letter from a hospital beat the telegram from the War Department. The telegram came just as his brother, John Noe, was getting ready to go to Fort Riley with a new draft.

John Ross claims he had an easier time in service than anybody. He enlisted April 24, 1918, as a coppersmith for naval aviation, was sent overseas in August, stopped off in Paris, and was then sent to Bordeaux. He was later stationed at Brest, then at a new naval base in Belgium, and finally sent to Southampton, England. As the navy didn't have any more airplanes than the army, there wasn't much to do, and Ross says he only worked three days at his trade while in service. His rating as first class coppersmith netted him \$77.50 a month, with clothes and board. He got to see all the big towns in France, most of those in England, and finally sailed for home on the Leviathan—the biggest and finest boat in transport service. He was back in the United States on December 15, and was discharged on January 29, 1919. Ross says: "I was a tourist, not a sailor, never had to drill a day, and I want to thank the government for all it did for me during the war."

Mainly About Our Soldier Men.

Harold Rick writes a letter home under date of July 5, 1918, designating his station as "Europe." Which is near enough.

Paul Winterscheidt served four years in the Navy and had re-enlisted before he was 21. He reached the rank of gun-pointer, first class, and on his second enlistment was assigned to the torpedo destroyer "McKee."

On September 6, 72 Brown county men were sent to Camp Funston by the draft board. The calls for men came thick and fast through the summer and fall of 1918, and on this date all available men in Class One were exhausted.

Sergeant Arthur Lading wrote home following the Argonne drive to his folks, saying a big shell slipped up and hit him in the back, but it was only a slight wound. That was for home consumption. He was in the hospital about eight months.

Ten Kansas colleges instituted units of the Students Army Training Corps beginning September, 1918. Many Horton boys took advantage of this opportunity to secure an education and military training at the same time, with pay, grub and clothes thrown in.

Earl O'Brien served with the 128th Machine Gun Battalion thru the Argonne drive, and was in two different gun crews, both of which were blown up. Eight men were killed in one crew. He never got a scratch and lived to be an M. P. in Brussels, Belgium.

In its issue of September 26, 1918, the Headlight-Commercial printed the news of the death of Arthur N. Weir, the first Horton boy to give his life on the battlefields of France. The news came through Sergeant Harold Dale, a Horton boy, who had been sent home to join a new division. Notification from the War Department was received later. It is a coincidence that the day the news was printed was the day Company B

started out in the terrible Argonne drive, and a few short hours after the article was published many another Horton boy had Paid the Great Price.

As far as deaths were concerned, the epidemic of influenza, in the fall and winter of 1918, hit Horton as heavily as the war did.

At Hiawatha in August, 1918, Henry Martin Strube, of Mercier, took the first 100 per cent perfect physical examination given there by the local draft board.

So far as anyone knows, George Bhear, of Willis, a private in Company E, 353rd Infantry, was the only man from the Horton community to be decorated for valor.

Lawrence Barrand made a trip across France on a motorcycle. He served in the 24th Engineers and drove about every kind of a motor vehicle from a Cadillac Eight down.

Lynn C. Shanton, formerly of Horton, wrote a friend here a letter from the front seat of an airplane in October, 1918, while traveling over Taylor Field, Montgomery, Alabama.

Carl Green says the Somme-Dieu sector almost ruined Company B, early in November, 1918, when 55 men were gassed at one time. Many of the boys have not yet fully recovered.

On November 11, 1918, Brown county was to send 89 drafted men to various camps. The Armistice gave them a chance to go home, sorely disappointed that they did not get a chance to lick the Kaiser.

In August, 1918, Dewey Hiatt sent his mother a group picture of himself, Dewey Rutledge, Marion Hiatt, Glenn Rogers, Gene Modeland, Harry Anderson and Hurshel Mapes. Mapes and Anderson visited the other boys, who were working together in the shops of a railroad engineer regiment.

Uridge Whiffen, of the Rainbow ammunition train, wrote home September 8, 1918, that while his outfit didn't like rain it always welcomed it because then the Boche airplanes let up. He had just recently come out of the Chateau Thierry show, and was feeling good after a bath and a new outfit of clothes which relieved him of all his "little friends."

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

Lieutenant Forrest Austin served with an ambulance company of the 32nd Division, and wrote home many of the interesting experiences he had during the big Argonne drive.

Sergeant John Lanter wrote to his father from France in August, 1918, that while he was only 19 years old then, and didn't have to enlist, he had already experienced \$10,000 worth and felt his time was well spent.

A letter from Bill Ray in August, 1918, said he had worn out two pairs of hobnail shoes hiking over France, and that Missouri wasn't rocky at all compared with most places over there. He was speaking about the Vosges Mountains.

Archie Roberts, after being wounded in the Argonne, had the pleasure of being carried to the hospital by five German prisoners, and he enjoyed it immensely. His brother, Ike Roberts, was also wounded, but not seriously.

Lieut. Edwin Wheatley wrote his father, W. H. Wheatley, from a hospital in France on Nov. 2, 1918, to cut out all worry, because he only had a couple of holes in him about the size of a 50-cent piece! A piece of high explosive not much bigger than a pea hit him, and several operations and a few months in the hospital made him almost a whole man again.

Sergeant Paul Bloch was probably the only Horton soldier sent overseas after the Armistice was signed. As he could speak both German and French fluently, he became an interpreter at headquarters for the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was born in Strassbourg and was able to get to his home there and see his mother as well as two of his brothers, one of whom served as a sergeant in the French army and the other as a sergeant in the German army.

Mainly About Our Soldier Men.

The registration of German alien enemies took place from February 4-9, 1918. Thank God this community had mighty few to register.

Private Jesse Gordon, of Muscotah, was the first member of Company B to die in service. His death occurred in February, 1918, from pneumonia.

Germantown changed its name to Mercier in 1918, to show the loyalty of its residents. The new name was taken after the great Belgian cardinal, who defied the German government throughout the war.

John Casey, of the navy, wrote his mother on May 3, 1918, from "somewhere at sea" a most interesting letter about conveying a bunch of ships across—that is, it would have been interesting if the darn censor hadn't cut out about every fourth or fifth word.

Writing home from France on December 18, 1917, Hershall Vaughn, of the 13th Engineers, comments on eating a fine midnight supper with "Doc" Pendleton, which ended with apple pie. He noted that eggs were 80c a dozen and butter 70c a pound. Well, that's about the price in Horton now, so France has nothing on us!

Corporal Bearl Conner, in a letter of June 16, 1918, to his home folks describes a three-day trip in box cars, which Company B made across France. This trip was from the British sector near Albert to a French sector in Alsace. He criticised the British rations, but the censor cut out the criticism, and also his mention of the town he got to see while passing on the train, which was Paris.

Mainly About Our Soldier Men.

The Horton High school had 44 stars on its service flag in February, 1918. More were added later.

I. B. Riggs, of Muscotah, enlisted in Company B at the beginning of the war as a private and came out a second lieutenant in the sanitary corps.

Walter Belden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Belden, was one of the first Horton boys to get on the front line in France. His artillery regiment of the Rainbow division was in action early in March, 1918.

In a letter to Secretary of War Baker early in 1918, General Pershing wrote: "There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France." And that was true not only overseas but in the States as well.

"Liz" Conner was the only "lady" that served with Company B. And Liz was more than a lady—"she" was a perfect cook. Liz was so darn good as a cook that he eventually was gobbled up by Headquarters, much to B Company's chagrin. Since he returned home, Mr. Conner has gone back to work as an undertaker.

Woodson E. Stovall brought a German police dog back from France and his father now has it in Horton. It looks something like a Scotch collie and Stovall acquired it October 24, 1918, in the Argonne, when it jumped into his trench following a shell explosion. The dog was wounded in the side of the head and after Stovall fixed him up became his constant companion. Stovall was transferred to the military police when the 35th Division started home and didn't get back to the States until the latter part of October, 1919. He brought

the dog across with him in company with nearly 100 other soldier dogs. He named the animal "Dedo" and it is the prize war souvenir brought back to this community.

Allie Anderson, of Company B, was in the hospital with diphtheria when his organization left Camp Doniphan. Following his recovery he was assigned to a battalion of United States Guards on the Mexican Border.

Dr. F. G. Poutre was commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical corps in June, 1918. He comes of French parent age and speaks French fluently, which is probably one of the reasons he never got to France. That would have been too efficient!

Roy Dunkle, now superintendent of the Horton Water and Light plant, was an electrician seven months on construction work at Camp Funston. He served during the Spanish-American war in 4th Missouri, which became a part of the 139th Infantry in this ruaction. A number of its older officers served in both wars.

Two interesting people in Horton in June, 1918, were Captain and Mrs. L. M. Dawson, of Ottawa, who visited their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson. Captain Dawson was in the Royal Medical Corps of the British army and won the British war cross at Ypres. The cross was presented to him by King George. His wife was a nurse in the British army, and both of them were here on leave from France.

On June 5, 1918, all those young men who had come of age since June 5, 1917, had to register for the draft. In August, 1918, 32 more Brown county men were registered who had come of age since June 5, 1918. And that wasn't the worst of it—on September 12, 1918, all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 21, and 31 and 45, had to register. On the latter date 555 men registered in Horton. The total for Brown county was 2,454. Oh boy, wouldn't it have been a war if some of those old birds had been picked?

A Tribute to Our Soldiers.

A Horton woman, after visiting the Horton soldiers at Camp Doniphan in the early spring of 1918, wrote the following:

“If it were possible, I only wish every one in Horton, and especially those with boys in the service, could have visited this camp to see how proud our men are to be a part of this greatest of wars in the world’s history, and they on the right side, too. As one soldier said to me: ‘I do not think it my duty to be in this—I consider it my great privilege to be in, and to have been in at the beginning.’ Which brought to my mind what Lieutenant Perigord had said, ‘After this war there will be two classes of people—the proud and the ashamed.’ As the boys expressed it, they were all ‘rarin’ to go,’ and we folks at home know that when they do go they will be able always to give a first class account of themselves in all that they do. We have every reason to be proud of them. They have the best record for conduct, and they are good, clean lads through and through, just as you would expect to come from American homes.”

And this book shows that they did give a good account of themselves.

Random Notes About Our Soldiers.

Lieut. Antone Worrall was the only Horton flier, although a number of others were in the aviation ground service.

Uridge Whiffen was the first two-striper (denoting one year's service in France) to reach Horton. He came home early, too.

Isaac Shuckkahosee, a Ki k upoo, was the only Indian from this vicinity in the navy. He served two years, much of the time on the battleship "Mississippi."

Harvey Franklin, a sailor, not only got to see Paris, but Rheims and a large section of battle-front. However, it was in July, 1919, when things were plenty quiet.

Sergeant George Miller, of Field Remount Squadron 313, met his brother, Sergeant Lawrence Miller, of Battery E, 130th Field Artillery, in France in January, 1919. It was a wonderful surprise to both.

Sergeant Fred Winterscheidt wrote some of the best letters sent home from France. One of them sounded very much as if he figured on going over the top the next day, but didn't want his folks to know it.

Homer Henney and Arthur Theiss were two Horton boys who stayed over in France to take short courses in French universities. Henney attended the University of Montpellier, while Theiss was in Grenoble.

Miss Escha A. Whittington, a former Horton girl who worked in the office of the Adjutant General at Washington during the war, sent the official news to Horton of the sailing of the 137th Infantry from Brest for home on April 13.

The battle deaths of the Great War were 7,500,000 among all the nations involved. The United States lost practically 50,000. The deaths from disease in our army over a period of two years reached 57,000. In the great Meuse-Argonne drive,

involving 1,200,000 Yanks, there were approximately 120,000 American casualties.

Dan C. Ettle, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ettle, spent 17 months in France with the Motor Transportation Corps.

Homer Brooks, a boilermaker on the U. S. S. "Frederick," made thirteen trips "across" and only got to spend five hours in France!

Allen Schlagle wrote after the Armistice he hoped to eat Christmas dinner at home. He got back in time to share the dinner of September 20, 1919.

Lee L. Fadely wrote a splendid Christmas letter home in 1918, describing his surroundings in a hospital at Vischy, France, where he had been a patient three months.

Guy Vining saw his son for the first time when he reached home May 12. The boy was over a year old and shook hands with his paw and said he was glad to see him back!

Ben Taylor was assigned to a medical unit at Camp Funston in 1918 and in France joined the 26th Division—the New England organization of National Guard—serving with it thru some severe action.

Floyd Crawford, son of Dr. C. B. Crawford, did not return from France with the 35th Division, but went to work for the Red Cross. He was sent to England, then Norway and Russia, and is still overseas.

Two Willis sailors served at Gibraltar, the noted British stronghold, during the war. An American naval base was established there. They were Paul L. Robertson and Neil W. Snyder. They enlisted at the same time and kept together.

Sergeant Bill Widaman, brother of Charles Widaman, enlisted in a railway engineer regiment and had a lot of experience building concrete machine gun emplacements in France that were never used. The "pill boxes" weighed ten tons each.

Miss Nellie Roberts, a trained nurse of Muscotah, was the only woman of the Horton community who got into the war zone. She was a member of Base Hospital 28, recruited at Kansas City. At one time she was in command of a "tent

city" where 350 sick soldiers were taken care of. Her many friends are proud of her good work in France.

Harold S. Rick and Floyd Crawford were graduated from the High school while in the middle of the ocean on the way to France. At least their diplomas were issued then.

Lee Baughman was a machinist in the aviation section of the navy, but spent most of his time on a submarine tender cruising around from the Panama Canal to Hawaii.

After being wounded in the Argonne drive, Harold Stahl was assigned to the Central Records office at Bourges, France, and didn't get home for months after other Company B boys.

A Horton soldier met a nice American nurse in Blois, France, and—just like you read in the magazines—the inevitable happened. Former Lieutenant Ernest Kubeck and Former Army Nurse Nannie M. Huguley were married May 24, 1919, at Macon, Ga.

Major W. L. Small, who married Miss Grace Johnson, of Willis, spent many months in Germany, after the Armistice at various Russian prisoner camps, where he helped other American doctors get the Russians into such physical shape that they could be returned home.

A number of Horton colored boys were in service and some of them got overseas. Two were from the Fleming barber shop—Seth Anderson, who went to France with the band of the 806th Infantry, and Eugene Fleming, of the 551st Engineers, who got no farther than an Eastern camp.

William Murphy was killed in action September 28, 1918, but it was the latter part of February before his name appeared in the casualty lists issued by the War Department. However, his mother, Mrs. Clarence Huckins, had his death confirmed by members of Company B who saw him fall.

The men who were in service will always have a kindly feeling toward Judge Wm. I. Stuart. They will never know all he did at home to back them up, but many feel indebted to him for personal kindnesses. Also, he did more than any other man in Brown county to make all civilian slackers do their full share in necessary war work.

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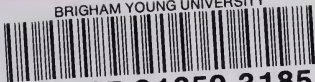
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